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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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Can only be said in the case of Buccaneer tyres.
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VOL. IV NO. 144 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
11th June	Caledonia	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th ,,	Nagoya	7000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd ,,	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th ,,	Novara	7000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
13th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
27th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*19th June	Lunga	Karachi direct.
1st July	Pioneer	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st July.	"Morgara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble derchandising Mna Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

... ROOFLANDS TILE CO.

... ESPLANADE ST. POST...

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		26thJune
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22ndJuly

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. —	555	843	410	620
London via Marseilles —	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool .. —	600	90	452	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. —	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced steward-ess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

...ental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori ..	5348	16th June	25th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	2412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,

via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru ..	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Teingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interess is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI — BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 28.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 204. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Ylolio
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF ... LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £250,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the average daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,000.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. VISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI, Bhavnagar Kathiawad. 665

RELIABLE servants can be had on short notice.
FEES AS FOLLOWS.
Local order Rs. 3.
Mofussil order Rs. 4 in advance.
ELLISON & Co.,
4120 Bombay.

SAFES to the right of you
Safes to the left of you
Safes before and
Safes behind you
and one for yourself
at Rupees Fifteen per annum
SAFE DEPOSIT,
Forbes Building, Home Street.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY —Offers a unique opportunity to ambitious persons of either sex to earn a lucrative profession in their spare time, the classes being conducted between 6—8 every evening. A thoroughly practical course of instruction leading to the diploma of L.D.S. For further particulars, send stamped addressed envelope to—
THE SECRETARY,
5 107, N., Ripon St.

WANTED

WANTED Two Clerks for the Regimental Office of the 18th Infantry. Must enlist.—For full particulars apply to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 18th Infantry, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Central India.

WANTED—One second-hand OIL (Kerosine) ENGINE 7 B. H. P. of good manufacture, in working order, complete with tanks pipes, etc. Apply quoting price to:—
KANAYALAL BHOLARAM,
Chalisgaon.
4326

WANTED for a good local Mill a first class DYER and BLEACHER with full knowledge of dyeing and bleaching yarn and cloth. Salary according to qualifications. Good prospects. Only experienced need apply with testimonials to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4352

WANTED—A young, intelligent BOHRA or HINDU SALESMAN with good knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati Book-keeping for Straits Settlements. Bohra will be prefered. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 90A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4327

WANTED—Matric and School Final Students for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Pattni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—Wanted for temporary service in Mesopotamia, a EUROPEAN SHIPS PLATER with four Chargemen used to working under him. Also two Chargemen used to working under European Shipwright Carpenter. Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
35 Bombay.

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 300, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 156, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364

WANTED

WANTED—A PARSI GRADUATE TEACHER for the New High School Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 4378

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4376

WANTED.—A PARSEE GRADUATE as PRIVATE Secretary. SALARY according to qualifications. Apply to Box. No. 922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4387

WANTED—One SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE STEAM BOILER 30' by 7' 110 lbs. steam pressure. Apply to Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4386

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER Companion of social manners and well educated in a Hindu noble family. Apply with references to Box No. 874 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

A CAPITALIST wants men of ability and possessing thorough knowledge of any good paying business. Apply to Box No. 920 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4379

A distinguished experienced M.A., (excellent testimonials) wants engagement as TUTOR. TEACHER or COMPANION. Terms must be liberal. Write "X," Santacruz. 4384

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarton class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—For a good local Mill a COMPETENT MANAGER for the hosiery Department must have good knowledge and experience of the line. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4351

WANTED—Experienced SALESMEN to show Ins and Outs of the local market to a young gentleman proceeding to America and do business to their mutual benefit. Apply to Box No, 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4373

WANTED—By a family on Cumballa Hill a EUROPEAN day GOVERNESS for a boy of six from 11 to 4; will be required to commence primary lessons, piano, etc. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4377

WANTED.—For Ratlam State Service a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a district dispensary and a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maharani Rajkumar Hospital, Ratlam City. Apply mentioning pay expected to EDUCATION MEMBER, STATE COUNCIL, Ratlam. 4388

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—Brand New "Raleigh" CYCLE with Oil bath chain case, free wheel and Brakes, going cheap. Apply WADIA, 41, Medows St., Fort. 4372

FOR SALE—Bayr's (original) ASPIRIN POWDER in lb. Bottles and Tablets in glass tubes to clear stock. Apply WADIA, 41, Medows Street, Fort. 4372

FOR SALE.—N. 26 MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ h. p. FREE ENGINE, lately overhauled. Price Rs. 350. Apply LLADHER KARA, Dabholkar's Bungalow, Chowpati. 4383

CYCLE EXCHANGE and GENERAL STORE, 41 Medows St., Fort. always Stock Motor Oils, Grease, "Brasso" Polish and "Deer." Brand Fire Extinguishers very useful to Motorists and every Household. 4372

FOR SALE—Immoveable properties in the best centre locality of Bombay Freehold Fazandari and Leasehold from Rs. 50,000 to 6,00,000. For particulars apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TYPEWRITERS REBUILT FOR SALE

	Rs.
Remingtons No. 7 & 8 (each)	100
Remingtons No. 10 (each)	175
Olivers No. 3 brief or fools	100
Olivers No. 5 with tabulator	125
Olivers No. 5 LATEST	150
Hammond Universal No. 2	75
L. C. Smith Bros. typewriter... Rs. 125 up	
Underwood foolscap or brief	150
SECOND-HAND machines from Rs.	40

upwards.
TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY,
1st, Carpenter Street, Bombay, No. 4.
4374

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 12 Gents Stout Black Ammunition Boots, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles screwed on, iron rings in soles, heel plates. Sizes 6 to 10 For rough wear cannot be beaten. Price Rs. 5 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—101 pairs RSI. Ladies Black Glace Kid Cross Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, hansewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale price Rs. 3-4 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612.10 PALLAVARAM, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A spacious ground floor of Bunglow No. 3, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply on PREMISES. 4375

TO BE LET—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, Office Premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 4382

TO BE LET—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month, Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W. C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET.—For office or residence 1st and 3rd floor Green Street, Fort.
BATLIBOI & Co.,
4358 49, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET—Near Mazagon Police Court a spacious Bangalow open all round with compound and outhouses for large family or for factory or business purposes. For terms enquire at or write to:—
BAPOOJI,
Amin Factory,
4280 Sleater Road, Grant Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—3rd Floor of Mahomed Building with Electric Lights and Fans opposite Excelsior Cinema. Apply to SAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,
Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2532.
4094

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.
4241

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs VASSIAMULL ASSOOMUL, SHAMDAS HIRANAND and GANGARAM TILOKCHAND, all Hindu Inhabitants, of Hyderamad, Sindh, have contracted to sell to our client property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All those three pieces or parcel of land or ground now formed into one piece with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate at Masjid Siding Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty seven and seven ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Masjid Siding Street on or towards the South by Surat Street on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees leased to Ananta Shivaji & Co. and on or towards the West by land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway recently acquired from the Port Trustees and which premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 5344 and Street Nos. 56-62 and are at present in the occupation of the vendors and of their tenants.

Dated this 16th day of June 1916.
JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
4385 Purchaser's Attorneys.

S. & T. NOTICE NO. 2.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, BOMBAY BRIGADE, invites offers upto noon on the 24th instant for the supply of:—
Goor; Gram Turmeric; Tamarind; Cocum; Pepper.
2. For futher particulars apply at ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport's Office at No. 7, Shed, Alexandra Docks, 1st Floor.
(Sd.) J. H. DICKSON, Lt.-Col.,
Asst.-Director of Supplies and Transport,
Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 14th June, 1916.
4367

G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night
Pastel Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN=1916=17.

ISSUE OF RS. 6,00,00,000 TO RS. 12,00,00,000.
4 PER CENT. LOAN REPAYABLE 1931=1936.

LOAN TO BE ISSUED AT PAR.

Interest payable half-yearly on 1st April and 1st October.

Successful Applicants entitled to conversion rights in respect of 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. rupee loans.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE ACCORDING TO PRIORITY OF APPLICATION.

Instalments payable as follows:

Rs. 5 per cent. on application.
Rs. 20 ,, on 13th July,
Rs. 25 ,, on 3rd August.
Rs. 25 ,, on 22nd August.
Rs. 25 ,, on 7th September.

NOTE:—Allotments not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will be payable in full on 3rd August.

Applications will be received from 14th June, 1916, to 28th June, 1916, inclusive, and may be made to:—

The Controller of Currency at Calcutta.

The Accountants-General or Comptrollers at the headquarters of provinces elsewhere.

The Head Offices or any Branch in India of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

Any District Treasury.

At the three Presidency towns applications for amounts in excess of Rs. 5,000 may be made up till noon on the 1st July 1916.

Holders of fully paid-up loan will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into the loan, up to an amount equivalent to their fully paid up holding, Government of India 3½ per cent. Rupees Securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face-value or 3 per cent. Rupees Securities at Rs. 82½ per cent., of their face-value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on the converted Securities will be paid in cash up to the 30th September, 1916, at the time of conversion. Interest on the new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October 1916.

Applications for the loan for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000 will also be received up to 25th September, 1916, at all Post Offices authorised to transact Post Office Savings Bank business. These applications will also qualify for the conversion privilege. Instructions as to the manner in which applications should be made through the Post Office may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

Copies of the loan Notification containing full details and also application forms may be obtained at any of the offices mentioned above and at any Currency Office. They may also be obtained through any recognised banker or broker. The form of application attached may be used, if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED)

I.....

.....

hereby apply for Rupees ( ) *of The Four Per Cent.* Conversion Loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees 100 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees.

*Or— cheque. / currency notes.

†Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury and score through the unnecessary words.

and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† *or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*—

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 20 per cent., but not less than 20 per cent., on or before the 13th July.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 3rd August.

The third instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 22nd August.

The balance on or before the 7th September.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be not more than Rs. 5,000, then the whole amount on or before the 3rd August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to at*.

*Here insert Agent's address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if applicant does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the application is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

(Signature).....

Date.....1916.

(Address).....

The Bombay Chronicle.

NOTICES

Under the auspices of the Indian Press Association

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

A PUBLIC MEETING

TO UPHOLD THE

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS

AND TO PROTEST AGAINST

THE PRESS ACT

of 1910

will be held at the

EMPIRE THEATRE

ON SATURDAY EVENING

June 24th, at 6-30 (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHANDANWADI OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 17th June 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by order of the concerned the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 260 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 280, New No. 2768, Old Survey No. 69 New Survey No. 8226 together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3216—3217 and Street Nos. 7-9 and 11 and (1) all which premises are situate at Chandanwadi at Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follo wsthat is on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai, widow of Sakharam Beru; on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Street, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Muncherji Sethna and on the West by the property of Mulji Hansraj.

The purchaser will be given a marketable title of the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan apply to Messrs. Kanga and Savani, Attorneys for the vendor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WADALA, SEWRI WITHOUT THE FORT.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1916, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Under instruction from Balkrishna Rawji Patde the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gopal Keshav Thakur and others, the mortgagors, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 19th day of February 1914, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell the undermentioned immoveable property by public auction on SUNDAY the 18th day of June 1916 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

SCHEDULE.

All those three pieces or parcels of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Wadala village outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 675, 243 and 439 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 77, New No. a/14842, New Survey Nos. 4a/2182, 107 and 108 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 3510 (2) Street No. 751 A.

These pieces will be sold either singly or in a lot as the Auctioneers may deem fit; the plan is open for inspection with the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to D. R. Gandhi, Esq., Shri Dutta Law Office, Null Bazar, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th June, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

Also one electrolier, durrie carpets of different sizes.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ranchand Harichand an Insolvent:—

English-made rich drawing room set, teakwood and blackwood bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, writing table, Austrian safe, mehta boxes, clock, trunks, phonograph, picture frames, photo materials, wearing apparels, copper and brass utensils, crockeryware hookas, etc.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Adrainistrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Amritlal Chunilal, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Wearing apparels, cupboards, clock, picture frames, jars, bottles, copper and brass utensils, mattress etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred pallanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in his Insurance Policy of 850 bags of rice.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Haridas Ashanand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, For the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Insurance Policy for Rs. 9,525 against 850 bags of rice shipped from Calcutta to Linga and thence to Abu Dabdi by Craft, which is sunk. The Insurance has been affected with the Mannheim Insurance Company through Messrs. A. Strandes and Co., the Bombay Agents. The Policy bears No. 4813.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed parcels, luggage, jewellery, etc., at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under section 55 and 56 of the Railway Company Act IX of 1890 the unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of jewellery, bags of rice, sugar, jogree, oil cakes, cotton sweeping, ground nuts, wheat, brass, copper and aluminium ware, betel nuts, glass bangles, iron cask, 2 bales cotton piece-goods, 1 bale American drill, 1 parcel tanned buck leather, 1 parcel hosiery, 1 hand harmonium, bales of full pressed cotton, glass sheets, scented oils, theatrical goods, bicycles old clothing, trunks and boxes, medicines, umbrellas, planks, hats, etc., etc.

Also Howrah to Bombay.

Invoice No. 87 of 6-3-16.

1 cash containing soft soap.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

Agreed by Press and Public the finest Variety Show East of Suez.

AN ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME. NOTHING SERIOUS.

Last few nights of our present great entertainment.

An unique attraction! For a few Nights Only!

ROGEE AND TATE.

These two popular artistes have joined forces and will present for the first time on any stage, a Pot-Pourri of Melodious Mixtures entitled "HUMOUR and ART." Leon Rogee singing his own popular composition "LOVELAND," a melange of beautiful Harmony and Instrumentation. Wallingford Tate in a new repertoire. Rogee with his many musical "Instruments." Something Different! Something Original!

Homely Harmonies. Stage Effects. Original Melodies.

A COMPLETELY MELODIOUS AND ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

COMEDY CARTOONS "Cartoons in the Kitchen."	KEYSTONE COMEDIES "Love, Loot and Crash."
TESKA HODSON Soubrette.	LEO RENE Dancer.

Last few nights of this popular attraction. The Talk of the City.

GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW DRESSES.

Popular prices, Rs. 3 to 4 annas. Plan for Saturday ROSE & Co.

AFTER 6 P. M. SEATS BOOKED AT THE THEATRE BY TELEPHONE No. 288.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

Last night of the popular film.

"THE GARDEN OF LIES".

A thrilling tale of Court Intrigue and love, from the famous novel by Justus Miles Forman and acted by America's leading company of film stars.

"MINGLING SPIRITS":

A truly comic skit on spiritualism showing how to get rid of an unwelcome Mother-in-law.

THE PATHE GAZETTE

TO-MORROW.

GREAT TRIPLE BILL OF DRAMA.

The most powerful combination ever collected into one programme.

THE DARING HELEN HOLMES IN "THE METTLE OF JERRY Mc GUIRE"

Helen married Jerry, driver of an express, but his fireman tempted him with drink and he had to go to prison. On the day of his release his baby daughter accidentally started a train. The parents pursued in a motor and Helen boarded the train and stopped it. Jerry was given back his old job.

"DISCONTENT."

An old war veteran lived in a soldiers' home but was always discontented. His millionaire nephew took him to live with his family, but so crusty was he that he made the household unhappy. At last he went to his home leaving the family happy once more.

"MISSY"

Missy was a forest-bred girl, who longed for the city until she discovered that city life was as hollow and unreal as a painted mask. The lover she left in the woods is still waiting and she is glad to leave it all and go back to him.

Also the last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY AND BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24 IN Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

Kirloskar Dramatic Co.

(RIPON THEATRE)

WILL STAGE

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 17th June, 1916, the new Pouranic Sangit Play:

SUNDOPSUND

and

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 18th June, 1916, the New Urdu Sangit:

TAJEWAPHA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AN AQUILA TORINO MASTERPIECE

MODERN MEPHISTO.

7000 Feet. 6 Parts.

A modern melodrama with a romantic and thrilling plot. Realistic and elaborate settings. Superb photography.

Some of the big scenes are:—

The House-top Pursuit;

A sensational scene on top of the roof.

Thrilling Motor Car Chase.

Great Circus Scenes.

A Terrific Jump from a Bridge 130 feet.

Fatal Fall from a fast Express.

SENSATION, THRILLS, REFINEMENT, ACTING, CHARACTER, LOVE, PATHOS, PALATIAL SCENES, everything is in this masterpiece.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 nightly.

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-15.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Tel. No. 1882

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked

A LARGE STOCK OF

ABBOTT'S

and

other well-known Makers'

WATERPROOFS

FOR THE SEASON 1916.

Also

Leather Suit Cases, Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags, Handbags, etc., etc.

A trial is respectfully solicited

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hassonally,

Shop No. 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."

A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to:—

PRINCIPALS:

A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,

A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant,

KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Trinity Sunday 18th June.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral of St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tones in F. Hymns, 162 160, 321, 161; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Walmisly in G; Hymns 163, 163, 160; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany at 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill 8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church Giryaum.—Clergy (English), Rev. H. T. Vodden, M. A.—(Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. and Rev. J. F. Robinson, M.A. (Marathi)—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B (Gujarati)—Rev. L. Hari; English Services—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamathipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m., Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. A. Sawtell; 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany: 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd Dhharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain; Rev. R. M. Gray: 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church: 5-30 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School: 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham; 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A Cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Pracher: Rev. Frank Hart, Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission; (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Major E. L. Watson, C.F., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6 a. m. 8 a.m. 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho. 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvucao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 43,10,140-13-6; 19th Instalment from Dharwar District, Rs. 21,412-5-10; Messrs. Pragjee Sooji & Co., Rs. 10,000; the Rajah of Limbdoda, Rs. 2,500; 33rd Instalment from East Khandesh through Otto Rothfeld Esqr. I.C.S., Rs. 1,535-10; subscriptions from Sankheda Mewas, Rewa Kantha Agency, Rs. 1,69-2-3; fifteen villages from Gadgeri Taluka, Miraj Junior State, Rs. 1,177-6-7; fifteen villages from Kavathe Taluka, Miraj Junior State, Rs. 1,174-11-7; "Indian Civilian", Rs. 1,000; 26th Instalment from Sind Branch, Rs. 1,300; H. P. W. Macnaghten Esqr., Rs. 1,000; subscriptions from Kalol, Rs. 924; Officers of the P. W. D. Bombay for May, Rs. 890; Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for June, Rs. 750; subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch, Rs. 429-8-9; 22nd Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Maharawel Shri Lakshmanjhi, Raja of Chota Nagpur, Rs. 500; subscriptions from Jhalod, Rs. 388-11; subscriptions through Deputy Collector Broach, Rs. 239-11-9; proceeds of sports at Halol, Rs. 225; Medical and Nursing Staff of the Masina Hospital through Dr. H. M. Masina F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Rs. 206; three villages from Kasoli Taluka, Miraj Junior State, Rs. 175-2; Hamid A. Ali Esqr. I.C.S., Rs. 100; M. B. Tyebji Esqr. I.C.S., Rs. 100; some people of Porebunder State, Rs. 82-8; Meherban Udajirao Jotiyajirao Sarenjamdar of Digraj, Rs. 60; "R. G. G." for June, Rs. 50; 21st Monthly Donation Government Central Press, Rs. 47-3-2; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; Pari Mansukhram Kahandas, Rs. 25; Maganlal C. Desai Esqr., Rs. 20; subscriptions through Thandar Pander, Rs. 17-8; G. S. Wilson Esqr., Rs. 15; and sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 18-4; Total Rs. 46,58,463-9-11.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following statement shows the amount of donations received for the above University Fund during the months of April and May, 1916:—

Lala Ganga Prasad, (Meerut), Rs. 26; R. B. Lala Saligram, (Lucknow), Rs. 5,000; Mr. G. A. Natesan, (Madras), Rs. 100; Rao Saheb C. Ramannjam Chetty and Rao Saheb C. Cunnam Chetty, (Madras), Rs. 500; B. Ganga Prasad Gupta, (Benares), Rs. 15; Dewan Daya Kishan Kant, C.I.E., (Alwar), Rs. 250; Bhaiya Ganga Bux Singh, (Balarampur), Rs. 500; R. S. Narain Prasad, (Patna), Rs. 300; Students' Herbert School, (Kotah Raj), Rs. 65-3-3; B. Buldeo Singh, (Meerat)-Rs. 19-12; Students D. A. V. College, (Lahore), Rs. 138-4; Pt. Sumeshwaro Datta Shukla, (Sitapur), Rs. 4,000; Swami Madhusudanand (Received from his trustees), (Bombay), Rs. 2,050; Raishaheb Bishambernath, (Ajmere), Rs. 500; Mahant Anand Gerji (by landed property), (Mirzapore), Rs. 40,000 Seth Mohan Raj Amrit Raj, (Jodhpur), Rs. 700; Sreemati Jagrani Devi, (Cawnpur), Rs. 50; Babu's Hira Singh, Shiva Narayan Singh and Ambica Prasad Singh, (Bankipur), Rs. 2,500; the Hon. Maharaja Sir, Ravaneswar Parasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., (Gidhaur), Rs. 15,000; Grandmother of Ch. Sundersingh, (Moradabad), Rs. 20; Pt. Premballabh Joshi, (Moradabad), Rs. 83; Warden Victoria Hostel, (Triplicane), Rs. 49-1; Mr. D. Subramanyan Vakil, (Godavery), Rs. 10; L. Ramdas Timber Merchant, (Meerat), Rs. 500; Babu Banwarilal Government Pensioner (Annual), (Moradabad), Rs. 50; Mrs. S. Purshotham, (Benaree), Rs. 2; the Hon. Maraja Sir Bhagwate, Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., (Balarampur), Rs. 1,25,000; Baba Ganga Bakash Singh, Talugdar, (Tikari), (Rai Bareli), Rs. 4,000; H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 1,00,000; Pt. M. R. Sharma, (Simla), Rs. 250; B. Samual Das, (Allahabad), Rs. 100; Pandit Mulchand Malaveya (for Maghmela collection), (Allahabad), Rs. 40; B. Jagannath Prasad, (Allahabad), Rs. 1; Collector-in-Charge Court of Wards for the late Raj Krishnachand Sahib's Estate, (Benares), Rs. 5,000; B. Chhail Beharilal, (Etawah), Rs. 2; Messrs. Ganga Sah Girdharilal, (Bulandshar) Rs. 10; and Pt. Kamala Kar Dube (Dy. Collector Sitapur), Rs. 150.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

MEN'S BRANCH.

The total of contributions received towards the Men's Branch of the above Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Gujarat and Cutch up to the 31st May 1916, was Rs. 20,208-11-6. The sum previously acknowledged was Rs. 16,533-12-6. Among the new subscribers are:—

The Hindu Union Club, 79, Waterloo Street, Singapore, Messrs. Nagardas, Parshotam and Co. Dollars 71, The Hindu benevolent fund Dollars 51, Messrs. Harsurdas Tejpal & Co. Dollars 25, Nensy Luddha and Co. Dollars 25, Sheth Waghji Luxmidas and Co. Dollars 25, Sheth Govindji Ratanji Dollars 25, Dr. Manishanker Govindji Dollars 25, Mr Sakarchand Tricunji Dollars 15, Mr. Baxmichand Khanger Dollars 15 Sheth Gopaldas Kallianji Dollars 15, Messrs. Vyas Bros. Dollars 11, Mr. Jatashankar Nyalchand Kothari Dollars 11. Mr. Keshavji Jivram Dollars 9, Mr Vallabhdas Javer Dollars 5, Mr Bhujangilal Lalji Dollars 5, Mr Nanalal Harivallabhdas Dollars 3, Mr Jaduram Meghji Dollars 2. Total Dollars 338. Through Mr G B Trivedi and Co:—Mr Pestonji Chhetubhai Rs 125, Mr Mahmadally Abdulally Rs 125, Mr Harjivan Dharsi Rs 101, Mr Fazalally Mahmadally Rs 101, Mr Ebrahimji Esoofally Rs 101, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' Mukadums' Association Rs 560, Collections from Wadhwan Camp by Mr C M Vakil, B.A., Rs 350, The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji Hon. Joint Secretary Rs 201, Collections from Panvelby Sheth Bhikamdas Gulabchand:—Sheth Anandram Indrabhana Rs 51, Sheth Gulabchand Ramdas Rs 51, Sheth Bhikamdas Gulabchand Rs 31, Sheth Ashkaran Meghraj Rs 27, Sheth Ramchandra Balkrishna Rs 25, Sheth Nagardas Mathurdas Rs 5, Sheth Tulsidas Jivanram Rs 3, Sheth Shivnarayan Chouthmal Re. 1, Sheth Ratanchand Tejumal Re 1, Sheth Narayan Ramchandra Re 1, Sympathy Rs 151, The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association Rs 150, Sheth Dossa Harji Rs. 101, Collections by Mr Jamal Hirji Khoja from the students of Bahauddin College Rs 100, G R Khairaz Esq., Rs 90, Collections by the Manager "Gujarati Press" A True Orthodox Rs 25, Mr Chhaganlal Pranjivan Mehta Rs 5, Sheth Vrijlal Dalpatbhai Rs 5, Sheth Gokuldas Dahyabhai Salemwalla Rs 20, Sheth Amritlal H. Shah Rs. 20, Sheth Nurandas Veniram Reshimwalla Rs 10, Collections by Mr. G. Vaniar, Bharat Sammiti, Baroda, Rs. 70, Office of the Controller of the Military Accounts 5th Division, Mhow Rs 62-2-0, Sheth Gopaldas Harjivandalji Rs 51, Sheth Harjivan Gopaljee Rs 51, The Tunavada Mitra Mandai through Mr Raval C Jagannath Rs 51, "K. L. L." Rs 50, Mr Dorabji Dadabhoy Sett Rs 50, Anonymous, Singapore Rs 30, Mr C E Fritchley Rs 25, Collections by Mr. Vithaldas Purshottam:—Messrs. Khushalchand Ambaram and Co., Rs 10, Anonymous Rs 5, Anonymous Rs 5, Mr. C C Desai Kaira, Matar Rs 20, Through the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 20, M. B. D., Majeeth-Mandi Amritsar Rs 15, Sheth Dorabji Behramji Nariman Rs 10, A Sympathiser Rs 10, A Sympathiser Rs 10, Sheth Pranlal Luxmanbhai Rs 10, Mrs Tehmina Dastur Rs 10, Mr. Khimchand Harakchand Rs 9, Miss Allibai K. Modi, Rs 8, Mr. Jalbhoy Cursetji Driver Rs 7, Collections by Mr. Driver from the Staff of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co. Rs 66-8, Collections by Mr. Shivram P. S. Rs 6-4, Mr. Manilal Kalabhai Rs 5, Mr. Jamietlal P. Shroff Rs 5, Mr. Keshvalal Nagji Ghadially, Ankleshwar Rs 5, A Sympathiser Rs 5, Mr. J. D. Bharda Rs 5, and Sundry collections under Rs. 5, Rs. 9-14-0. Total Rs. 20,208-11-6.

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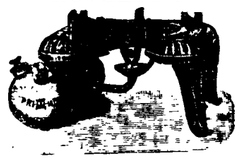

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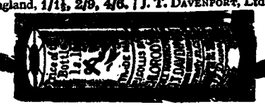

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature continues in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.73in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Mount Abu has had 0.17in. Jaipur 0.31in. and Kotah 0.11in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general and heavy in Central India West, fairly general in Gujarat and local in the adjacent parts of Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.14in., Surat 0.89in., Ahmedabad 1.22in., Neemuch 3.95in. and Indore 4.62in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0.50in., Saugor 1.09in., Hosnangabad 2.10in., Khandwa 1.48in., Akola 1.57in., Amraoti 1.80in., Nagpur 1.34in., Chanda 1.24in., and Raipur 0.24in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency during the day ranging from 10deg. to 22deg. F.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.10in., Mormugao 0.29in., and Karwar 0.85in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.31in. of rain, Belgaum 0.21in. and Aurangabad 0.44in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in moderate or fairly considerable defect; night temperature is also below normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved in a nearly west-north-westerly direction, its centre being to-day to the west of Saugor, but it has decreased in intensity. It has caused widespread and heavy rain in Central India West and fairly heavy and general rain in the Central Provinces and Gujarat, local rain in north Hyderabad, Rajputana, the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces and the eastern districts of Kathiawar. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in south-east Madras and some showers in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The depression may move further in a nearly west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Central India West, Gujarat, the western half of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Kathiawar and some showers in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 16th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	92.8	81.0	43	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	98.5	84.6	25	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.5	90.7	50	..	0	—0.22
Rawalpindi	106.9	85.6	46	..	1.27	0.46
Lahore	107.8	90 3	60	..	0 56	0.20
Hissar	106.7	82.4	55	..	0.83	..
Ambala	100.7	81 3	59	..	3 53	2.80
Delhi	101 2	85.2	51	..	0.55	—0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.7	84.1	57	..	0.59	0.08
Mainpuri	98 9	82.7	69	..	0.80	0.34
Jhansi	92 0	76.8	80	0.73	5.08	4.16
Cawnpore	92 6	80.7	92	..	7.80	6 82
Allahabad	94 6	80 1	72	0.01	1.27	0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.7	91 8	71	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	97 8	79 8	91	..	0	—0.15
Ajmer	90 0	82.2	61	..	2.65	2.08
Jaipore	92.3	79.1	69	0.31	1.23	0.65
Kotah	91.8	78.6	71	0.11	3.90	2.96
Mount Abu	83 2	67.9	98	0.17	1.50	0.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	80 9	74	..	0.40	—0.09
Dwarka	89 1	82 7	81	..	0	0.66
Veraval	86 8	83 2	84	..	0.50	—0.99
Rajkot	99.4	77.3	88	0.01	1.96	0 97
Bhavnagar Para	101 8	78 0	97	0.14	0.71	—0 72
Surat	88.7	74.7	97	0 89	4.42	2.79
Ahmedabad	104 6	76 1	91	1.22	1.40	0.07
Deesa	106 2	82 4	86	..	1.13	0.37
Neemuch	88.8	73.0	80	3.95	7.55	6.81
Indore	77.5	68.1	93	4.62	8.48	6 01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84 9	70.3	83	0.50	5 33	3.72
Saugor	83.5	72.1	95	1.09	2.95	1.81
Hoshangabad	80.1	72.2	94	2.10	7.29	5.47
Khandaw	76.0	71.7	93	1.48	5.22	3.22
Akola	77.5	67.6	73	1.57	4.00	2 46
Amraoti	75.0	66.8	91	1.80	5.83	2.84
Nagpur	75 6	68 7	83	1.34	6.95	3.30
Chanda	75.7	69.8	88	1.24	6.46	3.49
Raipur	77.7	70 9	96	0.24	9 25	6.66
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	77.8	77	0.05	14.83	7 43
Ratnagiri	86.3	79.9	77	0.10	26.80	10.66
Mormugao	86.2	76.2	89	0 20	23 39	6.55
Karwar	85.5	75.0	94	0.85	23.60	1.23
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.3	70.4	84	0.31	2.16	—0.56
Ahmednagar	81.3	69 4	81	0.03	3 23	—0 14
Poona	81.4	69.7	81	0 05	2 38	—0.07
Sholapur	84.8	72.4	69	..	3.40	0.38
Bijapur	87.3	70.5	71	..	3 47	0 85
Belgaum	76.3	67.3	91	0.21	3 19	—1.12
Aurangabad	75.7	67.1	84	0.44	4 41	1 68
Nizamabad (Indur)	78 7	72 2	72	0.07	3.70	1 91
Hyderabad	86.1	72.4	82	..	2 66	0.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	73.4	92	0.29	28.80	7.14
Calicut	81.4	74.4	98	2.21	24.74	5.13
Cochin	80.2	73.5	79	0.66	17.93	2.19
Colombo	84.0	78 2	86	..	5.21	—0.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	75.7	69	0.15	4.91	2.37
Bellary	94.5	75.5	60	..	0.36	—0.92
Cuddapah	104.0	81.3	52	..	0.31	—1.32
Madras	105.5	79.4	51	..	1.22	0.10
Bangalore	83.6	67.1	85	..	0.60	—1.48
Coimbatore	85 2	70 9	86	0.24	1.58	0 88
Trichinopoly	99.3	79.1	58	..	0.08	—0.78
Negapatam	98.8	75.3	84	0.40	0.50	—0.12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th June 1916, was 29.808 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The depression has moved into the neighbourhood of Saugor and has diminished in intensity, giving heavy rain only over comparatively a small area. It will probably weaken further and move towards Jacobabad.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Lower Bengal, east Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, south-east Madras, and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, west of United Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu four inches; Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Dibrugarh one; Cox's Bazar three; Ranchi one and a half; Jhansi three-quarters; Udaipur one and a half; Surat, Ahmedabad one; Neemuch four; Pachmarhi eight; Hoshangabad two; Akola, Khandwa one and a half; Saugor and Chanda one; and Trivandrum one and half.

Forecast: Extension of rain over Rajputana, Gujarat and into Sind with diminution in Central Provinces and north Madras coast.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 16th. 1915.	June 1st to 16th. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.05	14.83	0.00	2.22
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.19	13.14	0.00	2.39
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.20	12.94	0.00	2.48
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.02	12.99	0.02	2.67

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 15th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.592 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 "
Dew Point	78.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.809 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.8 "
Minimum do	81.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	270 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 Inches
Total fall during month	14.83 "
Do. do. year	14.94 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	16	m 11 54	22 10	16	m 4 50	13 11
		11 37a	27 3		5 48a	18 6
Sat	17	0 41a	30 3	17	m 5 39	13 8
					6 30a	18 0
Sun.	18	m 0 29	27 5	18	m 6 28	14 7
		1 26a	30 3		7 29a	17 0
Mon.	19	m 1 10	27 4	19	m 7 17	15 8
		2 9a	29 11		8 19a	17 5
Tues.	20	m 2 13	27 0	20	m 8 6	15 10
		2 52a	29 2		9 11a	17 4
Wed.	21	m 3 9	28 5	21	m 8 57	17 2
		3 54a	28 2		10 6a	17 6
Thur.	22	m 4 10	25 11	22	m 9 55	18 7
		4 23a	27 2		11 7a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m, p.m.

"DADAR STATION AND 3RD-CLASS WAITING ROOMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are two big companies working here and have under them two stations at Dadar of growing importance but none of them have taken to their heads the sufferings of the 3rd-class Passengers who pay for their tickets, for want of two waitingrooms there. In both the stations the passengers who are proceeding upcountry are never allowed to enter the platforms before the arrival of the trains (through); and, poor folks, they have to swarm the outside of the station gates creeping for shelter in the nooks and corners of a projecting roof or drenching themselves in these days of sudden and unexpected downpours. If the District Traffic Superintendents of these Companies believe not my words let them personally come to Dadar and witness with their own eyes the sufferings of the poor; or, if they so desire, I will myself show them personally. Even if not for justice, they should construct two waiting halls in the West side of each station at least for humanity's sake.

So long as the passengers, rich or poor, pay for their tickets, their demand for convenience at the hands of these Companies is quite legitimate. The Companies should see to this most urgently needed construction at once or the Government should force them to do their duty in default. Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 15.

ARE YOU READY

for "The Day," when the conclusion of Peace will bring you face to face with the severest possible competition from goods of the present "enemy" manufacture?

The recent German Sea adventure found the British Navy PREPARED and this is why British sea power is supreme. Organize your selling efforts NOW. I don't pretend to advise, but I can suggest and help you analyse, plan and decide before you spend a single rupee.

R. V. KAIKINI,

Sales Scout and Ads Help,

"Bigger-Better-Business."

3, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE CIVILIZED MAN'S BURDEN.

People are finding out that a lot of the troubles that go to make up life's burden are caused by

TEA & COFFEE DRINKING.

They contain certain drugs, caffeine and tannin. It has been demonstrated scientifically and in practical experience, that these drugs are a foe to health and comfort.

A great army of people have been greatly benefited by changing to

INSTANT POSTUM

—a delicious pure food-drink, made from whole wheat and a bit of treacle. No caffeine nor tannin nor any harmful ingredient. Those who suffer from nervous trouble and constipation would do well to quit Tea-coffee and use Postum.

Even children drink **Postum** freely with benefit.

Instant Postum, quickly soluble, made in the cup instantly.

Made by Cereal Postum Co., U. S. America.

Instant Postum, is packed in two sizes of air-tight tins, the smaller size containing sufficient amount to make forty-five to fifty cups and the large size double that quantity.

Small Tin for 45/46 cups .. .. Rs. 1-2-0
Double Size „ 100 „ .. .. „ 2-2-0

A sample tin—sufficient for 5 cups—sent post free on receipt of one anna for postage. Address—

SOLE AGENTS.—**B. P. MADON,**

Health Culture Depot—**Santa Cruz.**

Branch—297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway (2nd Floor).

Up-country Orders must be addressed to **Santa Cruz** to avoid delay.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co.,

LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAD OFFICE :—Singapore.

LONDON OFFICE :—32, Old Jewry, London, E. C.

SPECIAL PHASES OF POLICY CONTRACT:—

Indisputability, Automatic Non-forfeiture and Disability Clause.

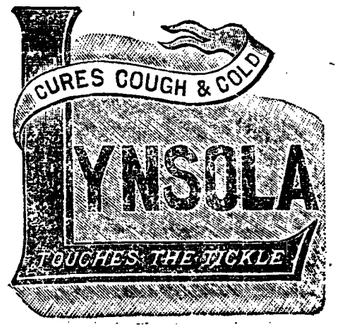
Good reliable Agents Wanted.

Apply—

M. V. MERCHANT,

Branch Manager,

12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.



You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take **LYNSOLA**, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark, of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

Telephone No. 706.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " " of East Indian	...
" " Imports	14,000
Mid. Americans	8.26—6
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.61+3
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 12.75+10 Oct. 12.91+12
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	July 12.68+12 Oct. 12.73+11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 16th.

Total Imports ... ... — 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
June	7.98
June-July	7.94
July-Aug.	7.90
Aug.-Sept.	7.85
Sept.-Oct.	7.78
Oct.-Nov.	7.72
Nov.-Dec.	7.69
Dec.-Jan.	7.67
Jan.-Feb.	7.65
Feb.-Mar.	7.64
Mar.-Apl.	7.62
Apl.-May	7.62
May-June	7.61
June-July	7.58

Prices opened 2 points lowere all round.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	8.00—3
June-July	7.96—3
July-Aug.	7.92—3
Aug.-Sept.	7.87—2
Sept.-Oct.	7.80—2
Oct.-Nov.	7.75+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.71
Dec.-Jan.	7.69
Jan.-Feb.	7.67
Feb.-March	7.66 —2
March-April	7.65
April-May	7.64
May-June	7.63
June-July	7.60 Unchgd.

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.38— 1
November	11.20+ 3
January	11.06+ 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.10
" " Fully Good	6.25
" " Fine	6.40
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.46
" " Fine	6.70
" Broach Good	7.90 —10
" " Fully Good	8.05
" " Fine	8.20
" Scinde Good	6.05
" " Fully Good	6.20
" " Fine	6.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York July	12.81+10
Futures at New York October	12.95+ 8
Spot Cotton at New York	12.90+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.69 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.68+11
Futures at New Orleans October	12.78+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	62⅞—½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	30 1/16—1/16
Closing Tone. of Silver:—India Selling. Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£150,000
Consols 2½ %	61
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	52½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	80½
Government Securities 3 %	69½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 Unchgd.	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, June 15th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	
Total Bullion	60,800,000	No change.
Public Deposits	52,300,000	Inc. 2,000,000
Other do.	87,500,000	" 5,200,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.
Other do.	70,700,000	Inc. 7,100,000
Notes and Gold	44,700,000	" 200,000

The Bank Reserve is 32 per cent. of the Liabilities.
Transfers Deferred on Madras Rs. 200,000 at ¼ 3/32.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89¼—¼
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June. Nominal	63/9 unchgd.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—613 lbs. June. Sellers	56/6 unchgd.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April. Sellers	65 unchgd.
Victorian. April Sellers	67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. June-July. Sellers	49/6 unchgd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship June-July. Sellers	62 unchgd.
Rapeseed. Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers	62/6 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. London. Sellers	71—1s/
Toria Rapessed:—June-July. Sellers	63/6 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July Nominal	71/6 unchgd.
Linseed Calcutta June-July Paid Sellers	68/3 unchgd.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Sellers	12/15/0—5s.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£119½
Copper Braziers	£163
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	60
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£27/10/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/1/6

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½

Unchgd.

RUBBER.

Para Rubbers:—Fine hard cure June-July	2/7½—1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/5½—1

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

The market to-day has ruled steady with new Broach at about 286½ to 287.

A little business has been reported in Western for forward delivery at full rates and there has been a fair demand for January Akolas by a Japanese house.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola July 256.

Fine Akola September, 261.

Fully Good Bengal January 223.
Good Broach, April 286½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	...	286	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	223	...	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	228	...	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	...	...	
M. G. Khandesh	...	...	
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	...	
M. G. Nagpore	...	...	
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	256	...	July 1916.
Do.	261	...	Sep. "
Do.	262	...	Jan. 1917
M.G. Oomravati	...	...	
H. G. Westerns	...	301	June-July'16
M. G. Westerns	...	312	"
H.G. Bhagalcote	...	...	
H.G. Comptas	...	330	"
H.G. Hijapore	...	...	
Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	301	"

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh	356,978	240,530	+ 116,449
Central India	222,709	165,583	+ 57,126
Barsi & Nagar	245,359	157,723	+ 88,027
Berar	677,248	423,614	+ 253,634
Central Provinces	179,816	212,732	— 32,916
Compta & Dharwar	135,643		
Northrs-Westerns	100,970		
Coconanada	24,701	264,583	+ 12,500
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	15,769		
Dhollera	99,303	180,262	— 80,959
Broach	201,377	240,410	+ 20,967
Rajputana	82,391		
N. W. Prov.	311,479	531,681	+ 43,836
Sind-Punjab	181,647		
Persian	481	708	— 227
American	...	195	— 195
Egyptian	746	610	+ 136
Other Sorts	2,505	1,315	+ 1,190
Total	2,899,814	2,419,946	+479,868

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	...	...	223	25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	238	228	216	Ready
	...	227	...	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	...	232	210	Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	...	248	234	Ready
	...	246	...	July
Jalna (M.G.)	...	...	242	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	...	...	278	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	295	...	...	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	285	...	...	Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	...	...	...	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	...	...	...	
	258	250	...	Ready
Akola Eghm. Karanja (M.G.)	261	...	...	July
	262	...	...	Sept.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	268	...	...	25 Jan. 1917
	258	250	...	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	257	...	...	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	261	253	...	Ready & July
	265	257	...	Ready & July
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	276	262	...	Ready & July
Wardha R'ghat (M.G.)	271	263	...	Ready & July
	285	281	...	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	283	...	287	July 25th April 17.
Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	338	Ready
	...	...	330	June/July
Surat (M.G.)	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	
Mathia (M.G.)	248	234	...	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	...	...	316	Ready
	...	...	310	June/July
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	306	Ready
	...	...	304	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	316	Ready
" (H.G.)	...	...	304	June/July
Comptas (M.G.)	...	...	337	Ready
	...	...	332	June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th June 1916:—

Cotton	4,229 Balcs.
Wheat	6,137 cwts.
Linseed	9,248 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	89 "
Ginjellyseed	113 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	601 "
Castorseed	579 "
Rice	4,029 "
Myrabollams	408 "
Cottonseed	208 "
Gram	931 "
Joowar	941 "
Barley	1,406 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 16th—5 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	35 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	34 8 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	33 8 0	5 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 3 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	6 14
Groundnuts	3 15 0	4 5 0
Mowraseed	Forward.	
Wheat September	5 12 6	
Linseed Sept.	8 5 6	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.	
	to 1s. 4 1.32d.	
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.	
	to 1s. 4 1-16d.	
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d.	Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.	
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d.	Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.	
Do. 3 m-s do.	194½	
60 d-s Hongkong	150	
Do. Shanghai	206	
Do. Yokohama	154½	

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver Ready ex.duty	75-8-0

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	5 8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5 2 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 6
Anchor Tins per pair	5 11 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6 4 0
Anchor Cases per case	6 6 0
Shell Cases per case	7 0 0

YARN.

There is an increase of 941 bales in the Port Trust godown leaving a balance of 8,921 bales. The increase is due to arrivals of unshipped cargo at the Manchester docks. Rangoon merchants are freely buying 2 60 which has created a demand and dealers are offering higher rates than before to buy for near shipment but spinners decline to operate. Prices generally are maintained and fresh business is difficult to book. Firms who hold stocks to arrive are not willing to part with them at the present low rates as they expect a rise in the near future.

GREY GOODS.

Port Trust circular shows an increase of 562 bales and total stock is 44,539 bales. Low end shirtings are in good demand and dealers are offering higher prices for ready goods and offices after holding these class of goods for a long time have parted with same at a sacrifice. Demand is very poor and fresh business on account of high prices is quite out of question. G. P. Drill prices rule the same and as stock is heavy prices are not likely to advance in the near future. In grey dhooties prices cannot advance in face of local competition and dealers in spite of the sharp rise in Manchester are not ablo to reap any benefit. In lustres speculative purchases at high rates are reported.

WHITE GOODS.

In white goods a decrease of 1,322 cases is reported in the Port Trust godowns and the total balance is 28,595 cases. Deliveries are falling off on account of poor demand. Karachi is reported to have sold low Nainsooks to Amritsar and good business at higher rates is reported from Manchester. There is a good inquiry for low class shirtings but prices are so far out that business cannot be booked. The stock of Lupmann's 1,500 is heavy and as spot prices in comparison to Manchester are favourable dealers buy on spot and stock it for a favourable opportunity. White dhooties are in good demand and speculative purchases by firms are reported.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

Stocks have decreased in copper by 119 tons and in yellow metal by 129 tons. Demand is very poor but prices are maintained in copper Manwaries hold big stocks which they are willing to part with but no sales are reported. Till stocks are consumed and upcountry demand originates we see no chance of a rise in prices of copper. In yellow metal stocks are not heavy and prices are likely to go up as stocks decrease. Firms who hold stocks are not willing to sell at present.

RICE.

Rangoon market is firm and the rise in freight has stiffened prices. The latest quotation for big mills special fbh. was Rs. 9/6, at which price no business is reported. Local prices for spot cargo have advanced and dealers are prepared to pay Rs. 9/2 for June, shipment without result.

TIMBER

A steamer with 5,000 tons cargo is expected in a day or two and another is loading in Rangoon and is expected early next month. The heavy arrivals during this slack season had a bad effect on the market and prices are declining. Surveyors in Rangnon are not inclined to make any forward sales with a guarantee for shipment which makes new business unpracticable. Some speculative purchases are reported in logs but the spot prices are on the decline. In Singapore freight is very scarce and prices of timber on account of good demand have advanced and no new business at present is practicable.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 16.

We have to report a better market during the week with good demand for ready sugar and prices are 1 to 2 annas higher than last week. Forward positions are also firm and there was good enquiry for June shipment and business was done amongst dealers in White Java at 22s. 5d. to 22s. 9d. per cwt. F. B. Harbour, while July-September changed hands at 22s. 5d. to 22s. 6½d. F. B. Harbour. Java market is reported steadier without any business. Mauritius report Government enquiring although price offered by Government is very low and so far no pucca information is at hand.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks. China X'tals no stocks:—

Formosan Rs. 19-4-0 equal to 22s. 8d. F. B. Harbour stocks 1,600 bags.

T. M. O. Rs. 18-14-0 equal to 22s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 23,000 bags.

Brown Java Rs. 17-12-0 equal to nominal F. B. Harbour stocks 1,000 bags.

Java Soft Rs. 18-0-0 equal to 21s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 18-12-0 to 19-12-0 F. B. Harbour stocks 68,000 bags.

Arrivals:—S. S. Bahadur with 9,200 bags Java sugar.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day.

There was no feature of any remark respecting Tata Steel Deferred shares. The rates recorded slight fluctuations.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 472½.

Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,217½ to Rs. 1,222½. Madhavji from Rs. 1,417½ to Rs. 1,422½ and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 1,655.

Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 306½

Pearl Mill shares were placed at Rs. 397½. Crescent at Rs. 126½ and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 161½.

Edward Sassoons were placed at Rs. 175.

Bombay Telephones changed hands at Rs. 159.

Phillips improved to Rs. 70.

Alcock and Ashdown were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 520.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,560.

Shivrajpoors changed hands at Rs. 22 and Bamankera at Rs. 4½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 263½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at about Rs. 175. Deferreds fluctuated between Rs. 670 to Rs. 680.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent Terminable Loan was quoted at Rs. 97.

4 per cent Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 92.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At the share market to-day with an absence of buyers and no support forthcoming from the gunny market jute mill shares gave way and the market for these securities ruled weak and depressed with prices receding to a lower level. Only a small business was reported in other sections of the market which closed dull and uninteresting. The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bengal 799,800, Bhalgera 24/4, 24/8, Bhuskajuri 16/4, 16/8, Equitable ord 42/4, 42/8, Equitable prefs 101, New Beerbhoom 44/8, South Govindpore 6 Teetulmuri 12/8, 12/10, 12/14.

Jute:—Alliance prefs 104, 105, Clive ord 112, 112/8, 110/8. 110, Empire ord 33/10, 33/12, 33/6, 33/8, 33, Hooghly ord 33. Howrah ord 223. Kamarhatty ord 328, 327, 323, 322. Kanknarrah ord 443. Northbrook ord 28/4, 28/8, 28. Soorah ord 133 s. 1.

Tea:—Atal 20. 20/4. Chadvpore 132, 133.

Miscellaneous:—Angola Oriental Steam 35, 35/4, Allahabad Bank prefs 111, Bank of Bengal 1698/8. 1800, Bengal Paper ord 47, 12, 48, Cawnpur Sugar ord 125, Sara Serajganj Railway 99, Ryam Sugar 14/12, 15.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 79/14 to 80/2 small lots were done at Rs. 80/6 to 80, 10.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on May 18th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been again in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 12 £8,000 in bar gold.

May 17 £817,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

May 15 £30,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

May 17 £20,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

During the week the net influx amounted to £775,000.

The Transvaal gold output for April 1916, amounted to £3,205,643, as compared with £3,160,651 in April 1915, and £3,384,121 in March 1916.

"The Times" correspondent in New York cabled on May, 12 as follows:—

"Messrs. Morgan & Co., brought $1,800,000 (£360,000) bar gold from Ottawa to-day, making a total import of gold in two days of $4,056,000 (£811,200). Further consignments are reported to be coming. It is circumstantially reported that the Bank of England's gold at Ottawa was increased by £8,000,000 by Trans-Pacific shipments from Russia several weeks ago."

SILVER.

The tone of the Market is good, though fluctuations in the price have continued to be rather wide. The quotation rose to 37d., on the 12th instant, reacted sharply to 36 1/8d. on the 15th instant, and on the 16th, and 17th instant, 36 1/4d. was fixed. It is a strange fact that this is the first time for over six weeks that the price of silver has remained unchanged for even two consecutive days.

Demand for coinage continues, for the Indian as well as for other Mints, but supplies have been larger owing to sales from the Indian Bazaars, in addition to those from normal sources.

The latest news from Mexico points to restriction by taxation, rather then prohibition, of exports from that country.

"Financial America" published the following cable from Mexico City on May 2nd:—

"Mexico's new mining law, which has been awaited for months by holders of Mexican properties, was promulgated last night by a decree issued by General Carranza and calls for a general increase in taxation on all large properties. The new tax, payable in gold, is divided into two clases, that to be levied on precious metals, and that on ores other than silver and gold. The new tax goes into effect July 1, while an export tax will take immediate effect on all bullion shipped ont of the country. On gold and silver it will be 10 per cent ad valorem; on other metals 5 per cent."

It is stated in the United States of America that every effort is being made to increase production, and that the large increase in the output of copper mines helps to add to the total amount of silver produced. Although a few of the mines have been keeping back their stocks for sale at higher prices, it is believed that the total accumulations on such account is not heavy. It is also reported that there is little or no chance of the Market being swamped with large amounts of silver in the near future. The firm tendency in New York has been stimulated by a demand for the Uruguay coinage. About 500,000 ounces have been shipped, and 300,000 more will follow shortly.

The condition of affairs in China is disquieting. The four southern revolted Provinces have formed a provisional Government at Canton. The financial difficulties in Peking have culminated in the proclamation of a moratorium, and a Government order has been issued rendering the notes of the two Government Banks temporarily inconvertible, declaring them legal tender, and imposing penalties for refusal to accept as such, or for dealing with them at a discount. The natural effect will be to cause silver to disappear from circulation, and therefore to make exports of silver from China less likely than ever, notwithstanding that exchange rates may rule far below parity.

The holding of silver Rupees and bullion in the Indian Treasury has fallen a further 44 lakhs. This is quite contrary to what has obtained in previous years, when there has been a tendency for silver coins to flow into the Treasury at this period of the year.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

Notes in circulation April 30. 6194

Notes in circulation May 7. 6400.

Notes in circulation May 15. 6096.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion April 30. 1950

Reserve in silver coin and bullion May 7. 1815.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion May 15. 1771.

Gold coin and bullion April 30. 1224.

Gold coin and bullion May 7. 1224.

Gold coin and bullion May 15. 1219.

Gold in England April 30. 1192.

Gold in England May 7. 1192.

Gold in England May 15. 1192.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,800 bars, as compared with 5,800 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on April 14th, 1916. consisted of 1,722 bars and about 35,600,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with 804 bars and about 36,300,000 ounces in sycee on April 7th.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hong-Kong last week.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—

May 12 37 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 13 36 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 15 36 1/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 16 36 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 17 36 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

May 18 36 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 36.468 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin per oz. Nominal.

U. S. A Gold Coin per oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 3/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

The United Provinces Government have proscribed under the Press Act a leaflet in English headed "From the office of the Director-General, Indian Revolution Vigilance Department, Bengal Branch, to (a) Paymasters of Districts and Divisional Heads; (b) The public in general."

Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung Bahadur and Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk are organising a fund for the purpose of erecting a public fountain in memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey at Hyderabad.

Mahrina Lak, the alleged leader of the dacoits in the Kotla Bhatian dacoity case will be tried again under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of one of his pursuers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 16th.

Peking	Malchior	Gothenburg May 13
Itola	Munro	Rangoon June 1

DEPARTURES.

June 16th.

Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	Kobe etc.
Hellao	Beru	Bangkok & Colombo

The following vessels obtain port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Nankin	Manley
" Mongara	Hamlyn
" Favonian	Holkar

Friday, 16th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S. S. Peking:—The steamer Peking, 2,217 tons, Captain H. B. Malchior, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, which port she had left on the 18th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Itola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itola 3,402 tons, Captain A. Muro, arrived in horbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The S. O. Kaisha's steamer Shinkoku Maru, 3,100 tons Captain Y. Kuchiki, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Osaka, Singapore via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manlay, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mongara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Mongara, 5,137 tons, Captain E. W. Hamlyn, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Favonian:—The steamer Favonian, 1,256 tons, Captain W. J. Holkar, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles with a general cargo.

D. &E. Grigua	Crome	T. M. Co
F. Bahadur	Hartock	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Kings-Mere	Griffiths	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Castlemoor	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland, Bahadur, Sabarmati, Indrawati, Ponani	P. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mongara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
3 Ellora	...	M.M. & Co
4 Zayani	Ookerjl	H. S. Shoestrr
5 Favonian	Holkar	K. N. & Co
6 Erinpura	...	M. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbrayne	...	J. F. & Co
9 Bahrein	Bennett	T. W. & Co
14 Linga	...	M. M. & Co
16 Firoozi	...	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Winifredian	Shepherd	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Clan Mackinnon	Openshaw	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Goa	...	J. Finlay & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda	...	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Pin	Aboo	Bulmji
Firoozi	Bernol	R. & P. S. N. Co
Gallia	...	J. W. Muirhead
Itala	Munro	M. M. & Co
Peking	Malchior	W. A. Graham & Co
Phrahang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Ravenshoe	Hodge	...
Tasmania	Hallberg	Standard Oil Co.

EXPORTS.

June 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingsmere (s) 3 bales cotton, Bombay & Co.; 316 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 141 bales wool, D. Passoo & Co.; 13 bales wool, E. Mahomed & Son; 75 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 34 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 200 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kingsmere (s) 8,000 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 14 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 30 cask goat skins, E. N. Stein; 202 bales hemp, G. Veerji & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Grigna (s) 10 cases ganja, E. Nowroji & Co.; 25 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji & Co.; 25 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

June 16.

S. S. Tasmanee from New York, Agents, Standard Oil Co. of New York:—8,823 barrels, 255 cases lubricating oil, 45 kegs, 26 cases, 92 barrels lubricating grease, 900 cases paraffin wax, 8,999 cases coloza oil, 500 drums turpentine.

S. S. Zayam from Busreh, Agents, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co.:—52 bags, 397 cases, 630 baskets dates, 461 bundles skin, 3 bags almonds, 20 bags almond kernels, 8 bundles, 1 bag copper, 12 bags mudder roots, 1 bag mosser, 2 jottas, 1 bag attari, 8 jottas b. seed, 9 bags garlic, 102 bags cummin seed, 36 bags gum, 2 bags nuts, 1,506 bundles wool.

S. S. Mongara from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—860 crates coirdises, 523 cases medicine, 40 kegs boric acid, 3 cases boracic acid, 18 cases olive oil, 2 cases sugar of milk, 20 kegs tartaric acid, 508 cases, 1 cask, 4 hhd wine, 16 cases starch, 20 kegs hyposoda, 20 kegs oxalic acid, 200 cases spirits, 15 cases champagne, 117 cases hydrogen peronede, 3 cases bismuth, 6 casks potash bicarb, 135 drums cresol, 220 cases beer, 53 cases tiles, 4 casks soda bicarb, 6 cases motor cycles, 20 casks acetic acid, 28 cases motor car and parts, 84 cases tyres, 65 cases fruit salt, 1,025 cases condensed milk, 758 kegs, 265 drums, 44 cases, 31 casks paint, 27 cases hair oil, 32 cases tinned fruits, 15 cases coca, 236 cases, provisions, 18 cases glass, 8 crates bottles, 10 kegs soda sulphite, 13 cases sanatogen, 27 cases chalk, 10 cases ether, 23 cases, 1 barrel petrolium jelly, 52 cases castor oil, 54 cases chocolate, 214 cases mineral water, 72 cases boots and shoes, 11 cases glycerine, 337 casks cement, 1 case yellow metal sheets, 210 kegs sida crystals, 80 kegs disinfectant powder, 300 drums, 30 barrels disinfectant fluid, 26 packages archmull weed, 10 jottas apples, 20 bags broken tiles, 11 packages hydro sulphate, 83 cases photo materials, 1 drum alcohol, 3 cases linens, 13 cases methylated ether, 11 cases malted milk, 25 cases bottled cider, 16 crates cement sheets, 3 casks magnesea, 29 cases tinned fruits, 11 cases perfumed spirit, 6 cases lubricating oil, 300 drums turpentine, 170 tins pitch, 3 cases pomade, 78 cases jam, 56 cases bacon, 73 cases hams, 12 cases milk food, 30 cases cod liver oil, 200 cases wincarnis, 3 bales knitting wool, 49 bales cotton, 30 bags, 261 packags gum, 49 bundles skins, 39 bundles cowheads, 51 bundles hides, 12 bottles quick silver, 20 casks plumbago, 50 drums corrosine solution, 150 cases food, 45 cases whisky, 11 cases cycles and parts, 13 cases essential oil, 30 kegs chlorate of potash, 3 cases cobalt oxide, 6 bags coffee, 16 bales cotton twist, 3 packages m. o. p. shells, 1 case umbrellas, 12 cases art silk and cotton goods, 4 hhd ale, 1 case silk goods, 1 package ivory,

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

W. BENNETT vs. THE KING EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. K. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The Magistrate found the applicant guilty of being absent without leave from the ship within 24 hours of its sailing from Bombay and setenced him to 5 days' simple imprisonment under section 88 (2) of Indian Merchants' Shipping Act. The petitioner in his application stated the following facts:—

The petitioner W. Bennett, is an able seaman, and joined the S. S. Guildford Castle at London or Southampton in December 1915. The ship arrived in Bombay harbour from Basrah. There was a very virulent case of small-pox among, the stewards' crew on the way to Bombay which proved fatal. The ship was not fumigated, only the berth in which the patient had slept being disinfected, and nothing whatever was done regarding about 80 beds occupied within a couple of inches of one another by the other members of the crew in the same apartment. The captain did not seem to entertain the idea of fumigating the ship. About 28 members of the crew including the petitioner went to see Lieutenant Bach who is the Assistant Marine Transport Officer on the 5th March last. They were called the next day. The petitioner and two other men as representatives of the whole crew accordingly called upon Lieutenant Bach, the next morning at 9-30 a.m., and complained that the ship had not been disinfected and fumigated though a fatal case of small-pox had occurred on their ship and the crew were afraid of catching infection. Lieutenant Bach told the petitioner and the other men to go back to the ship as it was leaving that day and that he would send a medical officer on board, but before this officer could arrive, the ship left the docks and the Port. The petitioner and the two other men accordingly joined on board the ship at 10-25 a.m., having been absent from 9-50 a.m., to 10-25 a.m., i.e., for 35 minutes. But they were within the precincts of the Alexandra Docks. While they were in the office of the Transport Marine Department on the 6th March last, they had learnt for the first time that the ship had received orders to sail that day. They therefore at once left the office after seeing Lieutenant Bach and joined their ship at 10-25 a.m. The ship sailed in a few minutes afterwards. No complaint was ever made by the Captain or any one else on the ship that the petitioner had committed any offence against the Shipping Act or was guilty of any breach of lawful authority. The ship went to Basrah discharged its function and returned to Bombay.

On the 21st March 1916 while the ship was arriving in Bombay harbour the Captain fearing that the crew might renew there complaint to the Marine Transport Officer called the petitioner and the other two men and asked them if they had gone ashore on the 6th March last. The petitioner at once stated that they had done so to make the complaint to the Transport Officer with a view to prevent the re-occurrence of small-pox among the crew on board the ship.

The Captain then seems to have conceived the idea of getting the petitioner into trouble and he on the 21st March last i.e., 15 days after the alleged offence, made an entry in the Log-Book, logged the petitioner and the other two men and on the next day i.e., 22nd March, he filed a complaint before the Third Presidency Magistrate and on the 25th March last the whole crew were removed to the Sailor's Home and the ship disinfected and fumigated for the first time, after two more cases of small-pox had occurred.

The Third Presidency Magistrate on the evidence held that the petitioner had been absent without leave from the ship within 24 hours of its sailing from Bombay on the 6th March last, and convicted and sentenced him to 5 days' simple imprisonment. Against this order the petitioner approached their Lordships under the Revisional Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Their Lordship confirmed the conviction and discharged the rule.

Mr. R. W. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PIONEER BANK SHARES.

REPUDIATION OF CONTRACT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THE PIONEER BANK LTD. (In liquidation) v. KRISHNARAO A. JOSHI.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,676-9-10.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff bank.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendant.

One Anant Keshav Joshi the original defendant and the father of the present defendant, applied for 101 shares of Rs. 25. each of the plaintiff Bank on the 14th day 1912. No application money in respect of the shares was paid by Anant Keshav Joshi. Subsequently the directors of the plaintiff Bank allotted the shares applied for to Anant Keshav Joshi and intimation of the allotment was given to him by a letter dated 14th May 1913. No allotment money was however paid by Anant. According to the Articles of Association of the plaintiff Bank. Rs. 2 per share was payable with the application, Rs. 3 per share on allotment and Rs. 5 per share one month after allotment. Subsequently a call of Rs. 5 per share was made by the plaintiff Bank, thus bringing up the total amount payable on each share to Rs. 15 Anant having paid nothing on the 101 shares the directors of the plaintiff Bank, after due notice to Anant, passed a resolution forfeiting the shares. The plaintiff thereafter, filed the present suit against Anant to recover from him Rs. 1,500 being the amount unpaid on the shares at the date of forfeiture and interest on that sum.

Anant's main contention in his defence was that the application for the shares was signed by him on certain representations made by one Gajiwalla, manager of the plaintiff Bank, and certain conditions agreed to between him and Gajiwalla; and that Gajiwalla, the plaintiff's agent, having subsequent to Anant's signing the application, refused to abide by the conditions agreed to, Anant had repudiated the contract to take shares, which could not therefore be enforced against him. Anant alleged that he was at the time he signed the application in need of moneys and Gajiwalla told him that if he took 100 shares Gajiwalla would make an immediate advance to him from the Bank of Rs. 7,000 at 10 annas per cent per month, that Anant would have to pay nothing in respect of the shares, as the application the allotment and the call moneys would be all paid out of the advance of Rs. 7,000 to Anant and that Anant would be made a director of the Bank. Anant alleged that when subsequent to his signing the application, he asked Gajiwalla to give him the promised loan of Rs. 7,000. Gajiwalla refused to abide by the original arrangement and proposed certain new terms. Anant alleged that he thereupon repudiated the whole transaction. Another defence raised by Anant was that the allotment of shares to him by the Bank was not valid in law not having been made in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Anant having died pending suit the present defendant was brought on the record as his heir and legal representative and he adopted all the defences raised by Anant.

Evidence in the case and arguments of counsel were heard at some length.

His Lordship in delivering judgment remarked that the two persons who could have thrown considerable light on the facts viz. Gajiwalla and Anant were unfortunately dead. The only two living persons who knew the real story were the defendant's Munim and Vasanji, the broker. Of these two the latter had not been called. The evidence of the Munim supported the defendant's story in every material particular. His Lordship reviewed the surrounding circumstances and admitted facts at considerable length and came to the conclusion that they also supported the defendant's story. Having regard to the view of the facts taken by him his Lordship did not consider it necessary to decide the point whether the allotment of shares was valid in law. As a result the suit was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhardal.

Solicitors for the defendant:—G. B. Pandya.

SUIT OVER DAMAGED MOTOR CAR.

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

ABDUL LATIFF SHAIKH HOOSEIN v. PAULING & Co., LTD.

The plaintiff in this suit carried on the business of running a service of motor cars between Panvel and Mumbra under the name of "Panvel Kolaba Motor Service." The defendants were contractors who were carrying on some construction works for the G. I. P. Railway Co., near the Mumbra railway station. As such they had laid a line of rails which crossed the public road, which they used for carrying materials by their trucks and locomotive engine which were in charge and control of their servants.

The plaintiff stated that on 3rd June, 1915, a Simms Motor Car belonging to the plaintiff was proceeding just after midnight along the public road carrying several passengers and was approaching the defendants' railway line where the same crossed the public road. As the driver of the car got close to the railway lines he saw some dark objects which turned out to be railway trucks of the defendants standing stationary a few feet from the public road The night being dark and there being obstacles in the way the engine and the foremost of the train was not visible to the driver of the car, as it approached.

As the plaintiff's car got near the railway line, the dark objects seen as aforesaid suddenly began to move so as to cross the public road. The driver of the car then realised that the dark objects were railway trucks suddenly started, so as to cross the public road, and endanger the safety of the motor car, and the lives of the passengers. To avoid this danger, the driver swerved the car to the left, running it off the road into a heap of large stones left by the defendants in close proximity to the railway line. Had he not done so the car would have been smashed by the train and the lives of the passengers endangered.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendants were guilty of gross negligence in suddenly starting the train across the public road along their railway line which was not fenced in any way, without warning and without having any man there to see that there was no traffic approaching the road. There were no lights and no precautien was taken to prevent danger to approaching traffic.

The plaintiff said that by reason of this negligence the motor car was damaged. The cost of making good that damage came to Rs. 1,007. In addition to this, the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,250 for having to hire another motor car for his business at Rs. 125 a month for 10 months. Rs. 2,000 for additional expenses and Rs. 2,500, for depreciation of the car. In all he claimed Rs. 6,757 for damages.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Weldon, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendants had not put in a written statement nor did they appear at the hearing of the suit.

The plaintiff in deposing to the above facts stated that the damaged car was of German make. It accommodated 10 persons, and cost Rs. 5,000.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence remarked that though the claim was uncontested, still he was not prepared to make a decree for the whole amount claimed. The original cost of the car was Rs. 5,000, and the plaintiff would make a profit of Rs. 1,700, over it if the full amount claimed was awarded.

Mr. Strangman said that the amount claimed also included the loss incurred in the business and further expenses.

His Lordship—What sum would you suggest?

Mr. Strangman—Rs. 5,000, my Lord.

His Lordship—That, I think is ample.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 5,000 and costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1376-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nowroji Kavasji Ghorkhodoo, v. Ardesir Cawasji Patel, Mulla and M. Part heard.

1389-15.—Dikshit D & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jh M & S, Dik D & P.

1449-15.—Nanu H & Co., Sarbai, widow, & ors, v. Joosab Hamed & ors, Khandrao L & M.

1422-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, The Piconer Bank Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Vishwanath Keshav Salvekar, Judah and Solomon.

1472-15.—Bhimji & Co., Messrs Markandrai & Co., a firm, v. Bhailal Harilal, Amin & Desai.

21-16.—Crawford B & Co., Lala Kashiram v. Jacques Hurlimann, Captain & V.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawaa Tepchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1461-15.—Morwanji K & Co., The State of Cambay, v. Dulabhdas Ruttonji Mistry, Edg G W & Co.

1477-15.—Maneklal & Co., Bai Stantok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & Co.

1480-15.—Crawford B & Co., Thomas Carnson v. E. D. Sassoon & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

2-16.—Payne & Co., Nowroji Dhunjibhai Daruwalla, & anr, v. Jehangir Dossabhoy Randeria, & ors, Shroff D & L, Matu J & M.

1464-15.—Mulla and M, Abdul Latiff Haji Latiff Parekh, v. Karsondas Ladha, Nadirshaw and D, For Postponment.

42-16.—Nadirsha & D, Pirojbai Dossabhoy, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ard H D & Co., Mer K & Co.

12-16.—Motichand & D, Bhabhutmal Sardarmal, & anr, v. Rustomji Ardesir Cooper, Mulla & Mulla.

16-16.—Pocha & Co., Nazerally Shamsudin v. Khoja Hoosein Mahomed Hayat, Bhai Shankar K & G.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhunrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

107-16.—Judah and S, Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, v. Vinayeck Pandurang Gothaskar and anr, Raghavegga & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE (IN CHAMBERS.)

O S 420-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Madhowji Virji, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

In Re G & Wards Act VIII. of 1890.—Mahdowji K & Ch, In Re Abdul Hoosein & ors, minors, v. Mahomedally Abdul Hoosein & anr, Petitioners, 28-3-16.

246-13.—Hiralal & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samante, & anr, v. Hari Sadashive Khanolkar, & ors, 30-3-16.

1237-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Jesinghbhai Doongersey, v. Virji Lalji & ors, 10-4-16.

820-14.—Soonderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr, v. Harsi Hansraj, 14-4-16.

111-15.—Patell & Eze, Jiwatram Mahdooram, v. Bai Jamnabai, widow, & ors, 24-4-16.

803-15.—Patell & Eze, Muljibhai Dwarkadas, v. Bai Zulikhabai, widow & ors, 1-5-16.

Appeal No. 48-13-1193-12.—Hiralal & Co., Maneckchand Onkarji, v. Narmadashankar Hurjiwan, 29-5-16.

1178-13.—Vachha & Co., Hajarimal Dedaji & Co., v. Memon Abdul Rehman, 30-5-16.

1107-14.—Mane H M & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj, v. Nagis Jetha, a firm, 5-5-16.

957-15.—Purnanand & Co., Jiwanlal Lakhmichand & Co., v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinimini, 12-6-16.

1046-15.—Wadia G & Co., Charles Edward Grey, v. Sakur Haji Habib, Manekalal & Co., 17-3-16.

1425-15.—Ardesir H D & Co., Meghai, widow, v. Ratansi Raghawji & anr, Madhowji K & Ch, 23-3-16.

360-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Ardesir Coopor, v. Messrs. Mackichan Foster & Co., a firm, 25-3-16.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay, v. Indrasing Jasraj & ors, Merwanji K & Co., 10-4-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.—Chitnis M & Kanga, In Re the Goa Coir and Oil Mills Co., Ld., (In Liquidation), v. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas, Petitioner, Parties concerned, 15-4-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s VI. of 1882.—Little & Co., In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. J. Sandars Slater, official Liquidator, Parties concerned, 15-4-16.

1268-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Ebji Oomersey, a firm, v. W and A Graham & Co., a firm, Patell & Ezekiel, 15-4-16.

383-99.—Crawford B & Co., Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail Noorani, v. Saley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani & ors, Payne & Co., 3-5-16.

645-15.—Marwanjji K & Co., Champsey Dossa & anr, v. Gordhandas Keshowji & ors, Payne & Co., 8-5-16.

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff, v. Furdunji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co., 7-6-16.

530-16.—Payne & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin, v. Kooma & Co., a firm, Little & Co., 12-6-16.

1438-15.—Surajmal & Co., Gangaram alias Gangi Khatas, v. Velji Lilladhar & ors, Bhimji & Co., 13-6-16.

O S 411-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Nazeralli Shamsudin & anr, v. Rajaballi Abdul Kadar Mulla Ebrahimji, 31-3-16.

O S 433-16.—Hiralal & Co., Ambalal Bapubhai & anr, v. Bai Saraswatibai, widow & ors, Little & Co., 6-4-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882.—Payne & Co., In Re the Indian National Co., Operative Society Ltd., v. The French Motor Car and Electric Co., Ltd., Petitioners, Parties concerned. To settle list of contributories J. S. of 13-4-16.

LIST B (COUNSEL.)

413-16.—Maneckla & Co., Chandabai Bayabai Bapuji Malvankar, v. Muktabai Malvankar Nadirsha & D, 15-4-16.

752-09.—Captain & Co., Kungbehari Ravivarayen & ors, v. Kalljandas Shankerprasad, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., 19-4-16.

167-15.—Jehangir G & B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hasanalli Tyaballi & anr, Payne & Co., 7-6-16.

163-16.—Patell & Ezkiel, Khensabai, widow & anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., 12-6-16.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT.)

271-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co., Ld., v. Kumar Surnamsing, Jehangir, Mehta & S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch, Part heard.

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madonji, v. Rajaram Tukaram and anr, Mans H M & Co.

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors. Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manockchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

THE RUBBER PLANTATION TRAGEDY.

POLICE ENQUIRY PROCEEDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 16.

From the official report in regard to the recent murder of Mr. P. McCalder on the Kyoukudat Rubber Plantation it is stated that in consequence of the information received of McCalder having been shot, the township officer of Amherst with a circle inspector and head constable went to the scene. Mr. McCalder was found lying dead with six gun-shot wounds on the back of the head. Mrs. McCalder stated that she and her husband were reading in the inner room at about 7 p.m. and a few minutes later she heard the report of a gun and saw her husband fall from his chair. She has given the police a clue on which they are working. An examination of the house showed that shots where embedded in the wall and also in rafters. A later report states that a double barrelled gun was discovered by the police which is believed to be the one used to kill Mr. McCalder. Suspicion has fallen on a man, who is said to be a former employee of a neighbouring rubber plantation

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BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST A PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

ACCUSED FINED RS. ..

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Yusuf Mahomed Khan, a serang in the service of Khurimbuoy Ismimtoola and Co., charged Stockbridge, a Customs Preventive Officer, with insult. Mr. Vijaykar appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M K. Azad and Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

The complainant's case has already been reported.

The accused, in the course of his statement, said:

I am an Inspector in the Preventive Service Bombay Customs. My service is of 22 years standing. I am in charge of P. D vis.o: which extends from Kasara Bunder to Anop Hiss. My office is at Powder Works Bunder. Mr. Gordon is an officer under me. His office adjoins mine.

I know the complainant. He is employed by Messrs. Currimbhoy Rahimtulla and Co., who are landing contractors for the Vaccum Oil Company of New York. The Standard Oil Company also land their Company's cargo at this Bunder. Ther is great rivalr between these two Companies.

The complainant Sarang Yusuf Mohamed gives the Port Trust Officers a lot of trouble about getting the Standard Oil Co.'s boats alongside the wharf. Several complaints have been made about him and his tindals. In fact the fees for the night of the 11th of April last, 5 rupees, had to be returned to the Standard Oil Company on the morning of the 12th, as their boat could not be got alongside owing to the obstruction caused by the tindal of one of Mr. Rahimtulla's boats. This was a direct loss to the Government, as this is only payable when cargo is worked at night.

About 12-30 p.m. on the 12th of April last, I was in my office when the complainant came to the office accompanied by Police Havaldar No. 1056-H and the witness Dubash. The Havaldar then spoke to Mr. Gordon. Then there was some discussion, so Mr. Gordon took the Havaldar to the wharf to explain what had happened on the exact spot While they were there that is Mr. Gordon, Mr. Dubash, the Havaldar and the complainant, I joined them. When the conversation was going on the complainant kept on referring to me and Mr. Gordon in an objectionable tone and manner. When I said in my explanation to the Police at the Police station that I gave the complainant a bit of my mind, I mean that I warned him not to talk in that contemptuous way. It is not true that I assulted the comdainant. It is not true that I threatened him. It is not true that I abused him. I was merely doing my duty. On the contrary I propose to take action against Mr. Currimbhoy Rahimtulla for writing a letter to the Collector of Customs suggesting tha I take bribes from the Standard Oil Co. I am innocent of the charge brought against me and pray that I may be discharged.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said there was no doubt from the prosecution evidence that the accused had used abusive expressions against the complainant. He convicted the accused of the offence of insult and said the interests of justice would be met by fining him Rs. 2. He remarked that this punishment was enough and hoped no departmental action would be taken by his superior officers.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

DRIVER FINED RS. 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Ferdun Ardeshir Irani, a taxi driver, with rash driving. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 8th instant, the accused was driving his taxi along Apollo Pier Road, when suddenly without any warning he swerved his taxi to the right in order to cut across the road, with the result that it collided with a private shigram, belonging to Dr. Merwanji Hakim, which was also proceeding in the same direction a little behind the taxi. The driver of the shigram, having received no warning, had not pulled up the reins of the horse. Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., who happened to be driving along that road, said the accused had been negligent. The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25. Out of the fine, Rs. 10 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the damage.

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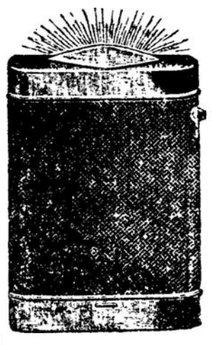

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 15th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 10th of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter, June 22.
Sunrise, 6 h. 1 m.; Sunset, 7 h .17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, June 18.
Zarthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday.

DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 19.
English Mail steamer Salsette due at midnight.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	PAGE.
The German Dilemma	8
Great Britain and India	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Churches	3
Iranian Association	7
Bombay Amusements	7
Dada v. Nanabhoy	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Imperial Indian Relief Fund	3
Proposed Bengali Regiment	10
"How to Roll in Wealth."	12
Freedom of the Seas	13
Casualty List	14
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	15
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	6
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	5
THE WEATHER	4

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

KAPADIA.—Jijibhai Bejonji Pestonji, age 45, Ghogha Street, Fort, June 14.
PATEL.—Hormasji Kuverji Ratanji, age 58, Sopari Bag, Parel, June 15.
BATLIWALA.—Edulji Jamshedji, age 21, at Basra on June 14.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spance, Offg. Commandant.

June 17.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a. m. (weather permitting.)

Embarkation.—The N. C. Officer and seven men already detailed will parade at Jetty end Alexandra Dock 6-30 a. m. to-day Saturday the 17th Instant.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 21st instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a. m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, No Bandoliers, Regimental saddles.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week. Monday 19th Inst. to Frday 23rd Inst. 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

Pali Hill Contingent.—Sunday 18th Inst. 7 a. m. Mr. Annesley's Bungalow.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding.

June 16.

No 188—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 12th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant W. H. Stubbs.

No. 184—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to join, can see the conditions by applying to the Corps Sergeant-Major at the Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits instructional parades will probably commence this month.

NO. 3 COMPANY. KIRKEE.
SHOOTING CLUB:—Shoot will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th instant, and also on Sunday, the 18th instant at 8.30 a.m.
PARADES:—
Fridays at 4-45 p.m.
Sundays at 10 a.m. for those that cannot attend Fridays.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.
There will be a General Meeting of No. 2 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, at Corps Headquarters, on Thursday evening next the 22nd June, 1916, at 6-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.
DRESS:—
Optional.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, June 16.

535. Parades.—"A" Company at Headquarters this day (Friday) at 7.30 a.m. All members should attend for allotment to Sections etc., for the season. Dress, Drill order, Shirts and Shorts.

"B" Company at Headquarters on Tuesday, 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. and on Wednesday, 21st instant, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress, Uniform.

Recruits at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

536. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

537. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

538. Range. The Musketry range at Poona will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders, commencing from Saturday 17th instant. Members wishing to fire should submit their names to Headquarter office, two days beforehand.

539. Active Service. Volunteers are required to proceed on service as reinforcements to Volunteer Maxim Gun Company, those desirous of joining for this purpose should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. M. T. Elderton, and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Karim Bax, Band Havr. will play the following programme of music this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

March—Secours ..... Wanderwell
Selection—Revue of Revues ..... Douglas
Valse—Brune ..... Krier
Cha. Piece—Je Sees Que Vous Etes Jolie ..... Christine
Selection—Popular Songs ..... H. Lohr
Two-Step—Everybody's Doing It Now ... Berlin

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Monday next.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

A special general meeting of the members will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Bombay New English School, to express their deep sorrow at the premature and lamentable death of Mr. K. G. Raikar, one of the founders of the institution.

FATALITY IN HUGHES DRY DOCKS.

A Mahomedan labourer, named Ali Dawood, aged about 30, was working in the Hughes Dry Dock on Thursday, when a plank from the ship's side fell on his head, and fractured it. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the same night.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, on the body of a Mahomedan, aged about forty. On Thursday evening, at about 7 o'clock, the deceased was found lying on the road, near a shop, in a pool of blood with his throat cut and a penknife in his hand. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A GRAIN-MERCHANT DROWNED.

The Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an inquest, on the body of a grain merchant, Naranji Lakhamsey, aged sixty years, who was living at Colaba. The deceased went to take sea-bath near the Sassoon Docks, and as he did not return home at the usual time, a search was made and his body was found floating in the sea, at some distance. His clothes were lying on the stones. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague and four attacks and two deaths from small-pox took place in the city on Thursday, Dhobi Talao reporting the plague attack and Sewri the plague death. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 72 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 69 of 1914. Out of 1,639 rats caught on Thursday, 17 were found to be plague-stricken.

DR. ERULKAR.

In the April number of "The Practitioner" there appears an article on "Hexamine: ist use and misuse" by Abraham Solomon Erulkar, M.D., B. S., (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The article occupies a prominent place being the fourth on the list and next to an article by Dr Thomson-Walker, an authority on urinary diseases. Dr. Erulkar took his London M.D., from Guy's Hospital in December, last and stood high in the list of successful candidates. He is expected in India in the beginning of next month.

FIRE IN A DHOBIS' HOUSE.

When at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning Lance Naik No. 600 D and police sepoy No. 1814 were going their rounds, they saw the door of a one-storied house, situate in Dammer Lane, on fire. They shouted and aroused the inmates of the house who were four "Dhobis." There was a bundle of clothes lying near the door, which was on fire The flames were at once put out by means of water buckets. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100. The inmates were unable to account for the origin of the fire, but it is surmised that a live piece of charcoal must have fallen out, as they were ironing the clothes till mid-night, on the bundle of clothes, and thus set fire to them.

A SUCCESSFUL URBAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Among the most successful urban co-operative societies in this Presidency—one, in fact, which might serve as a model to others of its kind—is the Barsi Urban Co-operative Society, Ltd. and Union. Started in 1906 with a modest share capital of Rs. 1,884 and a loan from the Government of Rs. 1,750, the society has steadily progressed and at the present day has as many as eight rural societies affiliated to it. The report of the society for the year 1915-16. shows that the share capital at the end of the year stood at Rs. 16,210 and deposits amounting to Rs. 36,974 from members and Rs. 22,841, from non-members were received. The eight societies affiliated to the Union have been given loans aggregating Rs. 15,100, while loans amounting to Rs. 21,275 were paid to members on securities and Rs. 18,580 were paid on mortgages. Though loans amounting to over Rs. 57,000 were recovered during the year, the Union did not feel the necessity of filing any suit in connection with the same. Owing to an unfortunate burglary in January of this year, in the house of Mr. R. M. Sane, Chairman of the Union. the Union, however, was put to a loss of Rs. 2,000 from among the society's monies kept in his house. Since no trace of the burglars has been found yet, the Union has been obliged to write off the amount from the reserve fund.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the Iranian Association was held yesterday with Mr. L. N. Banaji in the chair.

The Report which was adopted stated that during the year under report the number of life members increased from 28 to 34 and that of ordinary members rose from 393 at the beginning of the year to 450 at the end of the year. In June 1915 the Association sent a representation to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties in connection with the treatment accorded by them to the highly meritorious work of Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla on Zoroastrian Theology. The Journal of the Association had been slowly growing in size and in circulation. It was satisfactory that a demand for copies of the Journal among non-members also had been created.

In proposing the adoption of the Report Mr. N. F. Kanny said that the Association had been doing good work and they must be still more energetic. They must remove the excrescences that had crept into their community owing to superstition.

The President before putting the resolution to vote said that the suggestions made by the mover of the resolution were worthy of consideration. The Association had been doing good work and their numbers went on increasing in spite of the mud bespattered on them by unscrupulous journalism. He hoped that if they went on as they had been doing, with sobriety of judgment and moderation of language, their influence was sure to be felt in a great degree.

Among other resolutions passed was one expressing the gratification of the Association at Sir Ratan Tata's elevation to Knighthood.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

VIEWS OF ANJUMAN-ISLAM AHLI-SUNNAT-UL-JAMAT.

A meeting of the Anjuman-Islam Ahli-Sunnat-ul-Jamat of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, when two letters addressed respectively to the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay, by Mr. Koor, in his capacity as President of the Anjuman, were placed before the meeting for approval.

The letter to the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr referred to a notice served by the Special Collector on the trustee of the Mahomedan mosque at Sion calling upon him to give up the mosque and the land on which it stands, as the property is wanted for public purposes. In objecting to the demand made on the trustee, Mr. Koor states that the "injunctions of the Holy Koran as well as of the Muhammedan Law make it clear that once mosque is built and consecrated or dedicated to God, it becomes the property of God in perpetuity. Hence the land and everything connected therewith, cannot under any circumstances be sold, leased or awarded as a gift. The said trustee therefore, cannot, even if he is personally willing, be a party to the sale or transfer of the mosque and the land." Mr. Koor concludes by stating that the proposed step will injure the religious feelings and sentiments of Mahomedans and requesting that Mr. Orr will be generous enough not to press the demand on the trustee.

The second letter embodies the views of Mr. Koor and "the leading Sunnee Moslems of Bombay and competent theologians" whom he has consulted on the question of the proposed Hindu and Mahomedan Disposition of Property Bill. In the opinion of Mr. Koor, "the proposed change, will so alter the disposal of property by Mahomedans, that it will sever it from the principle embodied in the Mahomedan Law on this subject. That Law is very definite on this point, and admits of no other interpretation than that the testator cannot bequeath any portion of his property to a person unborn at the time of the bequest, that is, it does not accept the right or claim of the unborn."

Mr. Koor further states, "the discretionary power proposed to be given by the Bill will act against the existing Testamentary Law as well as the Law of Gift of the Mahomedans. By the Testamentary Law laid down in the Holy Koran, a testator can bequeath only a third of his property for any purpose he likes. The testator can also give away this one-third of his property to any person he likes. The Bill if passed into law will empower the testator to give his property to any extent to an unborn person and this is not allowed by Mahomedan Law."

In view of these and other objections, Mr. Koor requests that the Mahomedan community should be excluded from the operation of the Bill.

It was resolved unanimously to adopt both the letters and Mr. Koor was authorised to forward them to the respective quarters.

The meeting also resolved to request Mr. Koor to prepare a Memorial to Government, on the question of communal representation on the Municipal Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The names of the following British officers appear in the 120th Casualty List of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Lieut. A P Selwyn, I.A.R.O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Revd. R M Kirwan, Ecclesiastical Establishment.

SIMLA, June 16.

The following names of British officers appear in Casualty List No. 121, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. Myers, I.A.R.O.
Second-Lieut. S R Porter, I.A.R.O.
Second-Lieut. A B Knowles, I.A.R.O.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E C Cousins, I.A.R.O.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A BIG DRAMA BILL.

Following upon one of the most successful weeks the Royal Opera House has enjoyed with a cinematograph programme, a very strong all-drama bill is being presented to-morrow. It consists of a trio of two-part pieces produced by the Universal Company with different casts.

It is difficult to say which will win the largest measure of applause, for they are so different in plot. "Discontent" is a Cyril Maude study—but not by that actor. It shows a grumpy old United States war veteran in a soldiers' home. He has a millionaire nephew who is constantly bringing presents which he flaunts selfishly before his comrades. Finally he is invited to live with the rich relative, but his knack of smoothing everybody the wrong way plunges the household in unhappiness. At last, however, he pines for the society of the other veterans and steals back to the home, leaving his relations hapier for his absence.

Another film shows a further exploit of the daring Helen Holmes, whose boldness in jumping on express trains has made her so famous among cinema-goers. The third film—the one people will probably think best of all—is entitled "Missy." The bill will open with the Pathé Gazette.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

"MEPHISTO."

The chief item of interest in the new programme commencing to-day at the New Alexandra, is a six part Italian Melodrama entitled "A Modern Mephisto," an effective and probable melodrama on the theme of forsaken love. Although the plot in outline is much the same as the majority of plays of this description, it contains a great number of highly original and ingenious incidents which lend the whole a sense of novelty. The interest of the story is maintained throughout consistently. The Italian studios have long been renowned for the attention they bestow upon the more purely pictorial side of their plays—a point which is unfortunately too often neglected by other producers—and the present film offers yet another proof of the very great beauty of their work in this respect. Not only are the exterior scenes carefully selected from the wealth of striking backgrounds at the disposal of the happy Italian Cinematographers, but the interiors also are characterised by the same desire to secure a worthy setting for the story. Each scene is composed with so much need for balance and proportion that it might be judged as a separate picture. And the photography instead of being merely a question of clear reproduction is exalted to the status of a distinct special art. The accomplished and charming young actress, who takes the part of Alice in the story, appears with much success as the heroine of the story. Those who desire to see a notable production, can be recommended safely to see this Italian masterpiece. As to the story itself, we can not do better than give a summarised synopsis:—A happy, charming daughter of a wealthy socialist, knowing nothing of the great city and its fabled golden pavements, an impetuous unprincipled villain, love and then disillusionment, driven out of home, a little son, father a forgerer in prison, necessity of earning a living, a happy life as a circus girl, a prince in love, release from prison, blackmail, kidnap the child, prince helps, child is saved, nurse's great sacrifice, villain killed, marriage.

"PLACES AUX DAMES".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the letter dated the 1st instant of Mr. B. D. Gupta that appeared in your issue of the 7th instant, allow me to point out, through the medium of your renowned paper, the difficulty that is generally felt by tramway passengers (especially the Mahomedans) in carrying out to the very letter the suggestions this worthy gentleman is anxious to bring forth on the point of offering a seat to ladies when found standing in tram cars.

Being a daily tramway passenger, I do not think it would be out of place were I to cite here my personal experience on the above subject. Whenever I find any lady standing in a tram car I rise and offer her my seat which is generally accepted with thanks. But in some cases, not less than half a dozen times, I found to my regret, that the seat vacated by me was not accepted by the Parsee ladies who seemed to prefer standing than sitting on a seat vacated by a Mahomedan. Thus I was completely mortified, being laughed at by the other passengers for my intended gallantry and courtesy. Since that time I have come to the conclusion that no Mahomedan should ever take the trouble of offering his seat to a Parsee lady as the result thereof would be topsy-turvy, and he would never be thanked for the seat vacated at the sacrifice of his personal comfort.

Although the European and Parsee gentlemen may pride on their chivalry of respecting the tender sex, I have never in my whole life come across with any example of any member thereof offering his seat to a ordinary Maratha lady "Ghatan" seeing that she had to stand for want of accommodation.

I have, therefore, to appeal to all the tramway passengers that whenever the car is crowded and a lady is found standing, she should be given a seat without regard to her position and community. I have also to appeal to such Parsee ladies to see their way to accept seats offered to them by the members of other communities as by their refusing to do so persons become checkmated.—Yours, etc.

A. MAHOMEDAN.

Deaths from plague in India during the week ending the 10th June were only 331 against 409 seizures. There were 90 deaths in Bombay Presidency, 9 in Madras, 1 in Bengal, 8 in Bihar and Orissa, 9 in United Provinces, 54 in Mysore State, 19 in Hyderabad State and 3 in Kashmir.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S SON.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S MELANCHOLY STORY

At Aberdare on the 24th May James Robert White whose age was given as 38, formerly a captain in the British Army, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. The prisoner is the only son of the late Field-Marshal Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, and resigned his commission in the Gordon Highlanders in 1909. The substance of the allegations against the prisoner was that he visited South Wales to stimulate discontent among the Welsh miners at a time when the fate of the leaders of the Irish rebellion was in doubt. In the well of the Court were Lady White, the prisoner's mother, his wife, and two sisters.

Mr. A. Ivor Parry, silicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Trevor Hunter defended.

Mr. Parry stated that the prisoner served in the South African War, in which he gained the D.S.O. Later he adopted extreme Socialistic views to which he gave violent expression. He also took and active part in the transport strike in Dublin and had served in the Irish Citizen Army and the National Volunteers. His activities brought him into close association with James Larkin, Sir Roger Casement, Countess Markiewicz, James Connolly, and others, but it was only fair to the prisoner to state that before these proceedings were instituted he had maintained in speech and in print that he and Casement differed as to the best means of securing Home Rule for Ireland.

The allegations against the prisoner were that he went to South Wales with the avowed object of inducing the miners to go out on strike in order to compel the Government to show leniency towards the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland. Most of the persons he intended to approach were described as Socialists or members of the I.L.P., and members of the No-Conscription Fellowship or the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Mrs. Mary Smith said she heard the prisoner say he would like to have the Welsh miners out to save Connolly's life, and a detective officer described the arrest, stating that at the police-sation the prisoner refused to give an account of himself and struggled violently when searched.

For the defence Mr. Trevor Hunter said that the prisoner had no connexion with the Citizen Army while it had any weapons, and his writings showed that he was not in favour of brute force. The fact was that the prisoner was a man with great sympathy towards downtrodden causes. He had a great affection for Connolly and came to Wales because the Welsh people, being Celts, he thought he might arouse their sympathy towards the Irish people.

Lady White and the prisoner's wife gave evidence supporting Mr. Trevor Hunter's statement to the effect that the prisoner was not disloyal, but that he felt the situation keenly.

The Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. R. Griffiths) said he would have been glad for the sake of the prisoner's mother and wife and for the sake of his father's memory, if they could take a lenient view of the case, but that was impossible.

CRICKET FIXTURES—1916.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.

June 17—National Bank.
June 24—B. B. & C. I. Railway.
June 25—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.
July 1—Killick Nixon & Co.
July 2—Open.
July 8—Y M C. A.
July 9—King King & Co.
July 15—Parel Gymkhana.
July 16—Open.
July 22—Bombay Gas Co
July 23—Alfred.
July 29—E. D. Sassoon & Co.
July 30—Open.
August 1—Catholic Gymkhana.
August 5—Bombay Telephone Co.
August 6—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.
August 12—Parel Gymkhana.
August 13—Open.
August 19—Turner, Hoare & Co.
August 20—Alfred.
August 21—Eastern Telegraph.
August 26—Currency Office.
August 27—King King & Co.
September 1—Zingari.
September 2—Thos. Cook & Son.
September 3—National Bank.
September 9—Bombay Gas Co.
September 10—Zingari.
September 17—Open.
September 23—Killick Nixon & Co.
September 24—Open.
September 30—Bombay Telephone Co.
October 1—Open.
October 7—Bombay Telephone Co.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA

June 24th Y.M.C.A. Headquarters.
July 1st Catholic Gymkhana.
July 8th College v. Hospital.
July 11th Y.M.C.A. Byculla Branch.
July 15th Currency Office C. C.
July 22nd Bombay Gymkhana.
July 29th Municipal C. C.
August 1st New Hindu C. C.
August 5th Bombay Young Cricketer's Club.
August 12th Hindu Gymkhana.
August 19th Elphinstone College Gymkhana
August 26th Staff v. Students.
September 1st St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
September 2nd Parsi Gymkhana.
September 23rd John Bright C. C.
September 30th Islam Gymkhana.
October 7th Wilson College Gymkhana.

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CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

RIGHT TO WARN OFF CHALLENGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A case of interest to the racing community in India and the general public in which an Indian resident of Calcutta is suing the Royal Calcutta Turf Club for defamation and damage for Rs. 10,000 for having been warned on the Turf is being heard at the High Court by Mr. Justice Chaudhuri.

This suit was brought by Nogendra Nath Dey against Sir Allen Arthur and other Stewards and the Secretary of the Turf Club. The plaintiff had been warned off the turf by the defendants and they had published this fact in the racing calendar of 7th October last, and they had also published another notice to the effect that any person communicating with any one warned off would be immediately excluded.

The plaintiff now sued for a declaration that he was entitled to enter and use the Calcutta race course, and for an injunction. He also sued for damages for a breach of his contract with Mr. Russell Pymm, a bookmaker.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that plaintiff used to attend the race course and watch the training of horses, and he used to supply notes to sporting correspondents. By the publication of the notice he had become an outcast. Referring to warning off, counsel stated that on 29th September the plaintiff on receipt of a letter attended the Turf Club when the stewards questioned him whether he had been obtaining information by bribery and whether he had bribed a riding boy and had given him a bicycle. The plaintiff denied and after ten minutes he was warned off the turf without giving an opportunity to meet the charges against him, and on the following day he received a written notice which also appeared in the Racing Calendar. Counsel for the plaintiff next dealt with the right of the Turf Club to exclude the plaintiff from the Calcutta race course. He said that the Turf Club relied on a lease dated the 5th April, 1907, which they got from the Secretary of State, but the plaintiff relied on a letter dated the 31st July, 1893, from the Secretary to Government to the Quarter-Master-General India. He also relied on 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 6 section 40 and 22 and 23 Victoria Chapter 40 section 1. By these statutes the Crown obtained authority from the East India Company, and they only authorise the Government to sell and dispose of any property vested in the Crown. There was no power to grant a lease and in a recent case Mr. Justice Fletcher also held the same view. Counsel further said the letter of 1893 showed that the Calcutta maidan was vested in Government for the benefit of the public for their free use and enjoyment. There was no power whatever in Government to lease the maidan or any portion of it so as to prevent any member of public from using it, and the Turf Club had no right to exclude any one from going into any part of the race course.

In their written statement the defendants stated that for more than fifty years the Calcutta Turf Club had by permission of Government been in control and possession of a certain portion of the Calcutta maidan known as the Race Course. On the 5th April, 1907, the Governor-General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State granted a lease to Mr. A. Apcar and other trustees of the Calcutta Turf Club. They held an enquiry into the conduct of the plaintiff and they found the plaintiff guilty of offering bribes. They denied that the publication of the notice in the Racing Calendar was false and malicious. It was published for the benefit of the public. They submitted that they were entitled to exclude the plaintiff or any person from the enclosure during the races.

Issues having been framed, evidence was gone into and the case is proceeding.

REDUNDANT OFFICERS.

"Truth" is somewhat severely outspoken in the matter of Army Headquarters and gubernatorial staffs in India. "I am glad to hear," he writes, "that the Commander-in-Chief in India has begun to weed out some of the redundant officers at Army Headquarters who have not enough to do to justify their retention indoors at a time like this, when experienced men are wanted at the front. I suggest that divisional and brigade commanders should follow the chief's example by dispensing with their personal staff officers, who would be much better employed in fighting than in doing bottle-washing jobs in cantonments. Perhaps the Viceroy could give a lead in this direction by replacing his four young aides-de-camp with convalescent officers. Many men unfit for further work in the trenches could look after his wine cellar, and amuse his lady guests as well as young Guardsmen. Then, again, a clean sweep should be made of all officers employed on non-military duties, their places being taken by civilians, and in some minor cases by female workers, as is done at home. Some fifty officers are employed as cantonment magistrates, a score or more are looking after military grass farms, while another forty or so are sitting in armchairs in the Military Accounts Department at Simla. Under the reorganisation scheme of 1910 the posts of divisional disbursing officers and local auditors in both the northern and southern commands of the Indian Army were filled by civilians detached from the Finance Department of the Government of India, and what has been done in the divisions should be done also at Army Headquarters. This is no time for armchair soldiering.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 17, 1916.

THE GERMAN DILEMMA.

We ventured the opinion two days ago that the apprehension that the Germans were contemplating an immediate offensive on a grand scale against the British Front in the West was not justified. We were so far right that a Reuter's telegram to-day definitely states that the expectation to that effect, caused by the recent terrific bombardment, which seems to have taken the Canadians by surprise, was not after all the preliminary to a third great battle of Ypres. It seems to us that any activity on the colossal scale in the West is hardly feasible at the present moment by the Germans. The lull at Verdun and the reported assembling of reserves drawn from the Belgian garrison and other sectors of the Western Front, justifies the assumption that the Germans are somewhat hard put to it to provide the men to withstand the British offensive on the Flanders Front which menaces them. It is not mere optimism to calculate, further, that, while such a critical state of affairs prevails on the Eastern Front, there can be no question of either the Crown Prince or the line opposing the British receiving reinforcements for the conduct of such expensive enterprises as the exhausting four months assault on Verdun.

The Russian advance in Bukhovina and Galicia has developed into a success of the most solid and sweeping character. To-day we have the news that the expected evacuation of Cernowitz by the Austrians is an accomplished fact. The advance now stretches from the Roumanian frontier right up to Kovel. A blow has been struck at the point where the German and Austrian lines join one another, the German flank is thus exposed, and in addition to this it is reported that the Austrian right is in danger of being cut off. Even allowing for a reasonable amount of exuberance in the Russian estimate of the Austrian casualties and the prisoners taken, the character of the Russian advance has been such that the losses of the enemy must have been on a huge scale both in men and material. A disaster of an irretrievable character thus faces the enemy allies in this region and while it remains to be retrieved the idea that they can continue to provide either the men or the shells for any further offensive movements on the Trentino or the Verdun or Flanders fronts is practically out of the question. Austria will certainly have to concentrate her efforts on stopping the Russian onslaught and her ally must render all the assistance of which she is capable. There is no knowing too, how soon, now that the Russian avalanche has commenced, Austria may have to cope with a further embarrassment in the shape of the intervention of Roumania, though we may be quite sure that that calculating State will not lift a finger until it is established without a shadow of a doubt that her weight thrown into the balance will bring the scale down without possibility of recovery. Roumania has not waited all these months for nothing, and she will try nothing in the nature of an experiment. And if the fall of Cernowitz should be followed by the news of her intervention we can be quite sure that, as far as Austria is concerned, it is the beginning of the end. We are in the dark as yet as to what measures Austria is taking to meet the perilous development of events in the East, but there can be no question of any renewal of the offensive on the Italian Front.

How far Germany will be able to come to the assistance of her sore-pressed ally is a matter of considerable doubt. She certainly will not be able to repeat her magnificent feats of the early part of 1915 or even to attempt them. Her line in the East has been held for some time with the barest minimum of men and a large reliance on machine guns and barbed wire. It is well-known that von Hindenburg and his fellow generals have over and over again had to deplete there already slender resources for the reinforcement of the spent legions at Verdun. The military correspondent of the "Times," who, however much his strategical calculations may be a matter of dispute, has generally been fairly accurate in his estimates of the enemy's resources, expressed the opinion recently that the whole German front in the East of over 450 miles was held by about 48 divisions of infantry and ten divisions of cavalry, making an aggregate strength of about a million and a quarter men and a combatant strength in rifles of about half that number. Contrast that with the announcement that General Brussiloff has under his command a million and half men! In combatants the German strength works out at 1,300 men per mile over the whole front, practically without any reserves, while behind them they have no natural line of resistance on which to rest but a devastated country. Whether the Russians are as yet in sufficient strength in men and munitions to commence an offensive at any other point on the scale of that against the Austrians remains to be seen. But it would appear that they have been able at least to occupy the attention of the enemy along the whole front to the Gulf of Riga. However that may be the position brought about by the Russian successes suggests that the days of German assaults on the collossal scale are over. Reinforcements can no longer with safety be transferred from East to West. It is the East that is in sore need now. The question is whether the West can spare them in view either of present necessities in that quarter or of what is likely to eventuate during the next few weeks.

GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

In the interview which he recently gave to an American journalist,—Lord Hardinge said a great deal about India which, though it might have been news to most people in England and in America, will not be considered as containing anything remarkable by those who have not only a first hand and intimate knowledge of India and her people but who also really understand them. Lord Hardinge expatiated on what is a standing miracle to foreigners, that British rule in India is maintained with a white army of no more than 73,000 and that this force was at one period during the war reduced as low as 15,000. And not merely this. India lent to the British army in Europe almost all its modern artillery. Lord Hardinge put his view of the situation in a nutshell when he said that, if there had been any real foundation for the reports of widespread and serious disaffection with the British connection, reductions of the military strength on such an unprecedented scale would have amounted to evacuation. It is not necessary for us in this country to emphasise the causes of this "miracle." For what is really of moment is and has been that the stability of British rule in India does not rest on the sanction of the sword but on the convictions of the people, with whom it has become an abiding faith that the destiny of India is to be fully and adequately realised only through the guidance that British statesmanship, in spite of its many faults of indifference and apathy, can provide.

All this has been said over and over again and Lord Hardinge's statement to the American journalist would not need any comment but for the welcome fact that it gave a fresh opportunity to the leading organs of British Liberatism to press forword the claims of India on the attention of the British public. The "Westminster Gazette" while considering the happy situation in India as a justification for the advances made in recent years, and particularly under Lord Morley's and Lord Hardinge's guidance, towards liberalising Indian administration, dwells particularly on a fact, the existence and importance of which are not seldom overlooked, when it observes that "nowhere has the political truce been more loyally kept than in India during the war",—meaning, of course, by the representatives of the people. "Let us remember this," it proceeds, "and, when the war is over, be ready to take up the work of Indian reform where it was temporarily dropped in 1914. The loyalty and generous service of the Indian Army must be rewarded by improving the status of its officers. The work of giving the intelligent and educated Indian a larger share in the government of the country, and a better position in the administration must be continued without a break.

The "Manchester Guardian" emphasises what we have already indicated that, whatever its defects, the fundamental ideas on which British rule in India is based must have been sound or "the attempt to hold India with 15,000 white troops would have failed disastrously." After referring to the universaly recognised fact that "the increase of loyalty in the Dominions and of their effective assistance in our times of danger has been proportionate to their increase of freedom," it forcibly points to the obvious moral as far as this country is concerned. The English people have had a reward, it says, but it is nothing to what they may have later by further progress along the same line. "India is and must remain far nearer to us," the journal adds,

> far more really one with us, just as the Dominions are more really one with us, because of all that has happened since the beginning of the great war. And this change must find expression not merely in words but in government, in political arrangements and, above all, in the relations, personal and social, of the two races.

In the comments of the "Daily News" we find the solution of the problem of India's future envisaged in the most practical manner. It was, as the "Daily News" points out, one of those rare chances in which the history of the British Empire is so rich, that the outbreak of the war found India under the direction of the one Viceroy in recent years who has known how to win thoroughly the confidence of the Indian people; and found him with his work in this respect already accomplished, impregnably established in the affection and esteem of the country over which he ruled. But this was after all only an accident,—however happy. And it would be folly to expect that such an accident would be invariably repeated at all critical moments. It is, therefore, in the point insisted upon by the "Daily News" that we must find at once the moral of past failure and an indication of the practical manner in which the problem of India should be tackled. And the point it this: "that it is not possible to build permanently, in India or anywhere else, upon the reputation of one man." The dependence of India for her claims to be heard on the mere accident of having a sympathetic Viceroy or a liberal Secretary of State must be at once removed. This is all important and imperative and it can only be done by a radical and far-reaching change in the position of India within the Empire and in the form of Government obtaining in the country itself. As the "Daily News" says, "it is of high importance that the British public should realise that this problem exists and will have to be solved after the war."

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd George and the War Office.

It is announced that the Secretaryship for War has been offered to Mr. Lloyd George. We expressed the opinion, when commenting on the difficulties raised by the death of Lord Kitchener, that Mr. Lloyd George was the obviously indicated man as his successor. What is wanted at the War Office to-day is not so much a soldier,—Lord Kitchener had done the soldier's work,—as a man of immense energy, daring initiative and organising power. Mr. Lloyd George possesses all those qualities. Moreover, in spite of the attacks on him from his own party organs, provoked by his vigorous and uncompromising battle for compulsion, he possesses the confidence of people of all shades of opinion in England at the present moment to an extent that is not shared by any other stateman, with the exception of Mr. Asquith. His achievements at the Ministry of Munitions have shown that he is pre-eminently the man for the War Office. And he has shown further an ability to work smoothly with the military authorities. which is no small consideration. With Mr. Lloyd George at the War Office the country will have a feeling of confidence that no consideration will be allowed to prevail but that of concentrating very effort and every thought on the one thing that matters,—the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Wilson and the Blackmailers.

There is a certain satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the Democratic Convention has unanimously chosen Dr. Wilson to stand for a second term. One wants the Wilson policy to be put to a clear test in America, and with nobody can it be so satisfactorily done as with Dr. Wilson himself. With another candidate there would be the danger that the people, would be asked to trust the Democrats again with a man who would be neither a Jingo or a vacillating pacifist of the Wilson type. President Wilson, for all his talk now about not standing any nonsense from foreign blackmailers, stands in the eyes of the world for the America that advocates peace at any price and neither primes the rifle with reason nor draws the sword for honour. There are competent observers who hold that that is the real America,—an America that cares more for its business interests than for honour, humanity, the laws of nations or anything else, and that Dr. Wilson's occasional flag-waving outbursts are merely for the purpose of holding the votes of the more patriotic Democrats of the Eastern states. If Mr. Hughes wins we shall know that President Wilson's submission to foreign blackmail is, after all, a matter of concern to the majority of the people of the United States, and that they have some claim to be regarded as a nation.

Seaside Benches for Mazagon.

A very modest and reasonable request for the provision of a few benches along the foreshore of the Mazagaon Bunder for the poor people residing in the neighbourhood came before the Corporation on Monday. The request was quite in keeping with the policy that presumably guides the Municipality of offering every inducement to the people,—especially the poor who need it most,—to enjoy fresh air. It was thus surprising that the Standing Committee should have recommended that it should be rejected,—especially as the financial charge involved cannot be expected to be anything but a trifle. Fortunately the good sense of the City Fathers prevailed and the poor people of out-of-the way Mazagaon,—who, it must be remembered, cannot be expected to have either the money, time or energy to be able to enjoy the amenities of the Apollo Bunder, Back Bay and Chowpatty will now be able to go out to the sea shore near at hand and breathe fresh air in comfort,—when they can afford it.

Telegraphs and the War.

Among the minor effects of modern warfare is the disorganisation that takes place in the amenities of telegraphic communication. How the working of the Indo-European telegraphs was affected by the fighting in Mesopotamia and Persia is shown in the interesting account which a special correspondent in Bushire has sent to an American paper. Among other things he states that when the Bushire-Teheran section of the line was cut by tribesmen last August, the authorities were compelled to return to the cable connection with Karachi, with a consequent reduction in the speed of working. Urgent representations were then made to the Foreign Office to procure the release from Denmark of the Gulstad system, which had been ordered for the department in 1914, but had been held up by the Danish authorities owing to the war. It must be said to the credit of the much abused diplomats that the Gulstad instruments were eventually released. They were received in Persia just after the battle of Ctesiphon when the need for increased facilities was most imperative and "may be considered" says the correspondent, "to have saved the telegraphic situation." They proved efficient beyond all expectation and the speed of working over the long cable was at once doubled. "Never before," writes the same correspondent, "had the Persian Gulf cables shown such satisfactory working at half the speed."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

ENEMY EVACUATE CZERNOVITZ.

DASHING FRENCH ATTACK.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

There has been no check in the pursuit of the Austrians with whom contact has been established on the whole south-western front. The Russians have hitherto penetrated the enemy's front in Volhynia to the depth of 40 and the breadth of 60 miles and southwards of the Dniester to the depth of 30 and the breadth of 33 miles. The Russians hold the entire line of the Strypa. It is stated from Bukharest that the Austrians have evacuated Czernovitz.

The enemy's losses are estimated at 300,000. The Russians have captured over 150,000 prisoners, 163 guns, 266 machine guns and 163 trench motars.

The Germans violently bombarded many points on the Dvina and Lake Norocz fronts, but all their attempts to leave the trenches were repulsed.

The Italians have captured trenches east of Monfalcone.

The Russian version of the naval fighting in the Baltic says that two torpedo boats and an auxiliary cruiser were sunk.

The French delivered a dashing attack and rushed a German trench on the southern slope of Morthomme capturing 130 prisoners.

Tanga in German East Africa is reported clear of the enemy and the northern column has reached Wilhelmstal.

The survivors of the Hampshire say that Lord Kitchener was last seen on the forebridge near where the Captain's boat was hoisted, but none is able to say whether he got in.

It is admitted in Germany that the new cruiser Frankfurt was damaged in the Jutland battle.

Sir Percy Sykes' column entered Kerman on June 12th and met with a most cordial reception.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has been offered the War Secretaryship.

CZERNOVITZ EVACUATED.

RUSSIANS HOLD WHOLE STRYPA LINE.

PURSUIT OF AUSTRIANS

CONTACT RE-ESTABLISHED.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 300,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 16.

The minimum enemy losses on the south-western front are now estimated at 300,000.

There has been no check in the pursuit of the Austrians with whom contact has been re-established on the whole south-western front.

Attention is concentrated on Kovel, Vladimir-Volynsk, Czernowitz and Kolomea. The Russians have hitherto penetrated the enemy's front in Volhynia to the depth of 40 and the breadth of 60 miles and southwards of the Dniester to the depth of 30 and the breadth of 33 miles. A long solid wedge has been driven between the Austrian and German armies in Volhynia.

The Russians hold the entire line of Strypa. A number of good roads northwards of Buczacz run westwards to Podhaytse, the terminus of the Lemberg railway, hence the vigour of the enemy's resistance in this sector.

The capture of Kozin, south-west of Dubno is an important step in advance towards Lemberg.

CZERNOVITZ EVACUATED.

RAILWAY DESTROYED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Reuter telegraphs from Bukharest that the Austrians have evacuated Czernovitz, taking many inhabitants whom they arrested.

The railway southwards has been destroyed and the rolling stock removed.

Trains of wounded have been sent to Dodnavatra on the Rumanian frontier, 70 miles southwest of Czernovitz.

IMMENSE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MUNITIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 15.

The communiqué says General Brussiloff is continuing his offensive. He has now captured over 150,000 prisoners, 163 guns, 266 machine-guns and 163 trench mortars.

The Germans violently bombarded with artillery many points on our Dvina and Lake Narocz fronts, but all their attempts to leave the trenches were repulsed.

In the Baronivitchi district we captured trenches, but were again expelled from them.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Italian communiqué says we repulsed attacks at Mount Novegno and captured trenches east of Monfalcone. The prisoners numbered five hundred.

WAR SECRETARYSHIP.

OFFERED TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has been offered the War Secretaryship.

RISE AND FALL OF SILVER.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REFLECTIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the fall in price was due to pressure from China upon the Indian as well as the London market.

"Bear" covering by Indian bazaars, with a reduction in offerings caused a recovery, but the renewal of weakness on the part of China and sales from the Indian bazaars led to a fresh fall.

SIR PERCY SYKES' COLUMN ENTERS KERMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Sir Percy Sykes' column entered Kerman on 12th June and met with a most cordial reception.

DASHING FRENCH ATTACK.

GERMAN TRENCH RUSHED.

130 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The French communiqué says there was no infantry action on the Meuse yesterday.

PARIS, June 15.

Last night's communiqué said on the left of the Meuse after artillery preparation the French delivered a dashing attack and rushed a German trench on the southern slope of Morthomme capturing 130 prisoners.

There was intense artillery activity in the region of Chattancourt.

On the right of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded the Thiaumont and Souville sectors.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

CANADIANS' SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

DEVASTATING BRITISH BOMBARDMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters says the successful Canadian attack at Zillebeke dispels the idea that the recent fighting was the inauguration of a third battle of Ypres.

The violence of the opening German bombardment was ferocious enough to encourage such a suggestion but it is now clear that there was no particular enemy concentration at this spot.

The struggle was limited to the mastery of local commanding positions. The Canadian success revealed that our bombardment was so devastating that the Germans were unable to consolidate the new positions. Moreover the stores abandoned by the Canadians on the 2nd June were found intact.

RECIPROCAL SHELLING AT YPRES SALIENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 15.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué says the day was quiet on most of the front.

The situation is unchanged at Zillebeke where there has been reciprocal shelling on the front we recaptured.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

SOME MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The new Executive Council of the Imperial Institute includes Sir W. H. Clark, Board of Trade; Sir John Hewett and Mr. L. J. Kershaw, appointed by Mr. Chamberlain; Sir W. R. Carlyle appointed by the Indian Government and Lord Islington, Sir M. F. Reid and Sir W Taylor, ex-President-General of the Malay States appointed by Mr. Bonar Law.

CHINESE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 15.

Liang Shi Yi, Director-General of Customs, has resigned. He retains the presidency of the Bank of Communications.

One of the principal promoters of the Monarchical movement, he was also regarded as largely responsible for the financial crisis and his dismissal and punishment formed one of the chief demands of the Southerners.

INDIAN WRANGLERS AT CAMBRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The following names appear amongst the list of Wranglers at Cambridge:—

Mr. P. S. Katti, Wilson College.

Mr. T. S. Narayana, Government College, Rajamundry.

Mr. K. A. Rau, Presidency College, Madras.

HAMPSHIRE TRAGEDY.

ADMIRALTY'S CONCLUSIONS.

LORD KITCHENER LAST SEEN ON FOREBRIDGE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Admiralty announce that as the result of the examination of the survivors of the Hampshire the following conclusions have been reached.

The Hampshire struck a mine and sunk in 15 minutes.

All hands were sent to stations for abandoning the ship.

Lord Kitchener was last seen on the forebridge near where the Captain's boat was hoisted.

The Captain was heard calling to Lord Kitchener to get into the boat but none is able to say whether he got in.

None of the boats cleared the ship, but three rafts did.

There were fifty to seventy men on each but the men gradually dropped off from exhaustion and exposure to cold.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Admiralty statement regarding the loss of the Hampshire says that a heavy gale was blowing and the seas were breaking over the ship, necessitating partial battening down. When she struck the mine she immediately settled down by the bows, heeling to starboard.

Before she sank one boat broke in half as it was being lowered and the occupants were thrown into water. As the men were moving up one of the hatchways to stations Lord Kitchener appeared accompanied by a naval officer. The latter called out "Make way for Lord Kitchener." Both ascended to the quarterdeck and subsequently four miliary officers were seen on port side quarterdeck walking aft.

The captain called out for Lord Kitchener to come up to the forebridge.

A large number of crew used lifebelts and waistcoats which were most effective in keeping them afloat. Of 71 on a raft only six survived. There was a private soldier on one of the rafts but it is not known what became of him. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after a long exposure. Some died after landing.

In forwarding the report Admiral Jellicoe adds: "I cannot adequately express the sorrow of the Grand Fleet at so distinguished a soldier and so great a man losing his life while under the care of the Fleet."

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER DAMAGED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, June 14.

The "Kieler Zeitung" admits that the new German cruiser Frankfurt was damaged in the battle of Jutland.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Exchange Company" quotes a frontier report that a gale wrecked a Zeppelin in southern Belgium on Monday.

"The Times" Amsterdam correspondent states that seven large German warships passed the Frisian Islands on 13th June steaming westwards.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.

The Convention has nominated Mr. Wilson by acclamation.

CHIEF JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MR. JHAVERI APPOINTED.

We understand that Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, second Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been appointed to act as Chief Judge in the place of the Hon. Mr. N. W. Kemp appointed to act as Judge of the High Court. Following on this the following further acting appointments have been made:—

Mr. Hosain Tyabji to act as Second Judge.

Mr. S. F. Billimoria to act as Third Judge.

Mr. M. D. Kanga to act as Fourth Judge.

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Advocate, High Court, to act as Fifth Judge.

NAVAL FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

THREE WARSHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 15.

The communiqué says on the night of 13th—14th, our torpedo-boats attacked an escorted convoy. We sank two of the escorting ships of the small torpedo boat type and also an auxiliary cruiser, capturing the crew.

We suffered neither loss nor damage. The convoyed vessels sought refuge in Swedish waters, preventing pursuit.

FIVE GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, June 14.

Besides the German auxiliary cruiser, it is reported that five German merchantmen were sunk in the Baltic fight.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT TO THE FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Mr. Asquith is paying a visit to the Fleet.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT LADYBANK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The Viceroy's War Telegram from the Secretary of State dated the 15th June, says:—

Mr. Asquith speaking at Ladybank said in his judgment at this moment there is much to inspire both admiration and hope Our French allies have been known from the first that General Haig was eager to render them help whenever, wherever, and in whatever shape they desired. This war was not only a struggle of armies but a struggle of material resources.

In protecting our shores, safeguarding the transport of troops and supply and securing the freedom of the ocean for the mercantile marine of all the Allies, and depriving the enemy of the power to import or export, the navy was carrying on, unobserved, operations needing continuous and unsleeping vigilance. The naval action of May 31st was worthy of the best traditions of the British Navy. The enemy was driven back into port without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of the Grand Fleet. The crucial question is what has been the effect of the battle on the command of the sea and our power of defending our own, and injuring enemy interests which that command carries with it. To that question there can be only one answer, that our command of the sea so far from being impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established.

GERMAN WOMEN IN REVOLT.

LETTERS FOUND ON PRISONERS.

Further evidence is published showing the difficulties under which Germany is labouring as regards food. The following are typical extracts from numerous letters found on prisoners:

Hamburg, March 12.—We only get bread once a week. Black bread is very rare.

Orzegow, Silesia, March 20.—God knows what is happening here. We have no longer anything to eat and are perishing of hunger. There is no fat, no potatoes, and no meat. Orzegow has in all only 340 lb. of lard.

Crefeld, March 20.—We can get nothing here and shall soon be exhausted.

Gladbach, March 23.—We cannot eat as much as we want, because prices are above our means. We have not had potatoes for a whole week.

Treptow, April 6.—The so-called "war bread" that we have to eat now is a sticky brown mass, a mixture of broken potatoes cooked in skins, barley, flour, and a little wheaten flour, the whole mixed with earth. It is only pigs' food.

Elberfeld, March 5.—Yesterday there ws a riot at the Town Hall. The women wanted fat. They are sometimes more terrible than men.

Dusseldorf, April 23.—How will it all end? The women are fighting nearly every day. They fight like coalheavers in the streets. While you, poor devils, are fighting at the front we are fighting here to get enough to eat.

Crefeld April 25.—We shall end by going about with knives in our hands to get bread. Everywhere the people are in revolt.

Crefeld, April 26 (a letter from a Captain of the 39th Reserve Regiment).—The economic situation in Germany is painful, and doctors have already noted the obvious want of food. The people in their madness believe that by a more energetic submarine warfare we shall soon have reduced England. They are relying on the fall of Verdun, but there will be a terrible disillusion.

GENERAL SMUTS'S OPERATIONS.

TANGA CLEAR OF ENEMY.

WILHELMSTAL REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

General Smuts reports that the northern column has reached Wilhelmstal, while Tanga is reported clear of the enemy.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR REDUCES SENTENCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The following is the result of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders in the case of persons convicted, but not sentenced to death in the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case.

The tribunal sentenced 45 persons to transportation for life with forfeiture of property which is the minimum punishment provided by section 121, Indian Penal Code, but made recommendations for mercy in 25 cases. The sentence of forfeiture of property has been maintained by his Honour in eight cases and remitted in the remaining 37. The sentence of transportation for life has been maintained in eighteen cases. In twenty-seven cases his Honour has commuted it to transportation, or imprisonment for terms varying from fourteen to two years. Eight minor offenders were sentenced by the Tribunal to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying from four years to six months. The Lieutenant-Governor has refused to interfere in the case of these eight men.

GREATEST PREMIER SINCE GLADSTONE

MR. ASQUITH'S IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Mr. Asquith, the greatest Prime Minister since Gladstone, is now firmly fixed in the saddle, and nothing short of a great national disaster can move him.

"This tribute to a political opponent," says John S. Steele in the "Boston Transcript," "was paid a few days ago to the present Premier by one of the leaders of the Unionist pary, speaking to a group of party friends in one of the big London political clubs, and there was not a single dissenting voice.

"Mr. Asquith at the comparatively early age of 64 has attained the national position held by Gladstone in the later days of his leadership, and the events of the last year have proved that he is practically impervious to political attack. He has weathered political intrigues so influential and widespread that they would have ruined a weaker man, and he has come out stronger than ever in the affection of the people of England, and the respect of the politicians. . . 'One of the cleverest things Asquith has done,' said a War Office official to me the other day, 'is the way in which he has induced the country to accept compulsion without knowing it.'

"What is the secret of Mr. Asquith's great and lasting influence? The two most powerful factors are his clearness of intellect and his understanding of how to manage men."

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE DEWAN ON EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 16.

In course of his speech at the closing of the birthday session of the Mysore Economic Conference, Sir Viswesaraya, Dewan, observed regarding primary education that Government had been spending very large sums of money on primary education in recent years, but the provision was not sufficient. They looked up to the officers and leaders of people to find funds and extend primary education through private efforts to the fullest extent that the conditions of the country permit. Regarding backward classes Sir Viswesaraya said justice was admitted on all hands, of giving these classes special educational facilities as well as facilities for obtaining an initial start in Government service. For further prospects they must depend upon their own worth and work.

The death occurred yesterday of Diwan Bahadur Bishendas, Mir Moonshi to the Punjab Government.

H. H. the Nizam has directed the publication of a letter he received from General Watson, commanding the Delta Division, Cairo, commending the useful services rendered by Colonel the Nawab Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur and other officers of the Nizam's Imperial Service Lancers to whom his Highness tenders his heartiest congratulations.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, the new Resident at Hyderabad will arrive and take up his residence at Bolaram early in July.

DADA V NANABHOY.

ACCUSED'S APPREHENSIONS.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REFUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the notice matter in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada was, at the instance of Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, called upon to show cause why the case in which he charged Nanabhoy with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of two "hundis," should not be transferred from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate to any other Court.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta, appeared for Dada, while Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal appeared for Engineer.

The Magistrate, at the outset, said he felt some doubt whether he as Chief Presidency Magistrate had jurisdiction to hear an application for transfer, which was made not on the ground of distribution of work but on the ground that the trying Magistrate had a bias in his mind against the applicant.

Mr. Velinker pointed out an appeal decided by Justice Parsons and Ranade, who had ruled that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had such powers.

The Magistrate said the case quoted settled the point.

The Magistrate, then delivering his decision in the application for transfer, said it was a recognised practice in transfer applications to take the Magistrate's report as final. He did not think the third Presidency Magistrate was biassed against the applicant. The only thing that was to be considered was whether under the circumstances disclosed by either side there were grounds for believing that the accused had an apprehension in his mind that he would not get a fair and reasonable trial. In deciding this point he had to consider whether a grave and reasonable apprehension existed. For this purpose he had to take into consideration the position of the accused and to see whether the circumstances were such as to create in the mind of a person in that position an apprehension that he would not get a fair trial. In this case the accused was the managing clerk of a solicitor and as such he knew English and was conversant with law, and the Magistrate did not think there could be any reasonable apprehension in his mind that he would not get a fair trial. As to the alleged statement made by the complainant, it was not necessary to decide it for the purposes of this application. He (the Chief Presidency Magistrate) did not think that the third Presidency Magistrate was wrong in deciding not to commit the case to the sessions, for if he did so and the higher tribunal found that it was a case which he himself should have tried then he incurred the risk of being taken to task for wasting the time of a higher Court. If the alleged statement of the complainant had caused any apprehension in the mind of the accused the latter should have applied for a transfer at an earlier stage of the case. The application was therefore refused.

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MARWARI MILLIONAIRES AT VARIANCE.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had before him a case of considerable interest to the Marwari community in which Babu Srilal Chamaria, a millionaire, charged another millionaire Babu Bhujan Lall Lohia with defamation.

Mr. Jacob, barrister, assisted by a host of pleaders, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Khoda Bux, instructed by Mr. Gaven Wilson appeared for the defence.

On the case being called, Mr. Khoda Bux applied for a short adjournment on the ground that his client had had to leave Calcutta on important business and was at present at Mount Abu. He was expected to return to Calcutta in a few days.

Mr. Jacob, in opposing the application, applied for a warrant on the ground that the accused, after receiving the summons, had left Calcutta without the permission of the Court.

The Magistrate remarked that he should have taken the permission of the Court before leaving Calcutta. The accused, the Magistrate observed, had however sent a telegram intimating that he would return to Calcutta in a few days. In adjourning the case to the 3rd proximo, the Magistrate remarked that if the accused failed to enter appearance in Court on that day, he would issue a warrant against him.

A similar case of defamation which was instituted against a Marwari, named Bhim Raj, was adjourned to the 26th instant.

SEVEN WIVES IN A CASK.

HUNGARIAN'S TERRIBLE SERIES OF CRIMES.

Details of a sevenfold crime of a most repulsive and terrible character which has just been discovered at Zinkota, near Budapest, are published in the "Berliner Tageblatt."

It appears that information was brought to the authorities that seven casks of exceptionally large size had been found in the attic of a large house formerly tenanted by a cooper named Kiss, who had done a large and prosperous business before being drafted into the army. It was suspected that the casks contained benzine and one of them was broken open. It was found to contain a great bundle tied up in a sack, and when this was opened the horrified authorities found the nude body of a woman. As the cask had been hermetically sealed the body was in a remarkable state of preservation, and the neck still showed traces of strangulation.

The six other casks were then also opened, and in each was found the corpse of a woman.

Investigation showed that Kiss had for several years led a luxurious existence on the moneys obtained from numerous women and girls to whom he had promised marriage. Seven at least of these he had inveigled into the house in order eventually to rob and murder them.

A woman named Katinka Strossky, who was employed by Kiss as a charwoman, stated to the examining magistrate that after three days' service she had declined to work for Kiss after the latter had threatened to kill her for attempting to open the door of a certain room in the house, which Kiss said contained "valuable secret Government documents."

It was in this locked room that the seven casks were discovered.

In the same apartment were found several hundred pawntickets for jewellery and articles of apparel, evidently the property of his victims which Kiss had pledged from time to time, and also some valuable lace and dainty handbags.

Further inquiries have revealed the fact that for the last four or five years Kiss was in the habit of partaking of expensive refreshments at the leading Budapest cafes and restaurants, and that on each of his visits the bill was paid by a different female companion.

It is stated that Kiss, who was a man of thirty-five and of singularly unprepossessing appearance, died of fever while serving with the Austrian army in Serbia.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

At the share market to-day the transactions exhibited no feature of interest. A small trade took place in jute mill shares in which there was a further drop from yesterday's rates. Coal shares were more in evidence. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24/8, 24/12; Bengal Nagpur 44/6, 44/12; Equitable (ord) 42/4 to 44/4; Kesoonda 18/8, 18/12; New Beerbhoom 44/12, 45; Nadiha 8/4, 8/2; Salpore 10, 10/4; Teetulmuri 12/4 to 13.

Jute:—Alliance (prefs) 104, 105; Barnagore (ord) 83, 84; Clive (ord) 111, 111/8, 110, 110/8; Dalhousie 238, 239; Delta (ord) 386, 387; Empire (ord) 32/12, 33, 33/4, 32/2; Gourepore (prefs) 105; Hooghly (ord) 43a/8, 43/12; Kamahatty (ord) 322, 323, 319; Kanknarrah (ord) 443/8, 444, 440; Kharda (prefs) 104 s. 1; Noothbrook (ord) 28, 28/4, 27/12; Soorah (ord) 131.

Tea:—Kallinugger and Khoreil 135, 136.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Assam Stem 192p; Delhi and London Bank 265, 268; Dalbhoom Gold 12.

Three and a half per cent Government Paper, was quoted at Rs. 79/14 to Rs. 80/2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/6 to Rs. 80/8.

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ACTION AND COURAGE.

MR. LL. GEORGE AND MR. HUGHES.

Mr. Lloyd George was the chairman at a complimentary banquet given by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion at the Trocadero Restaurant on May 18, to Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia.

Among those present were:—

Colonel Arthur Lee, M.P., Lord Kenyon, Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., Mr. Justice Sankey, Sir J. H. Roberts, M.P., Lord Harlech, Lord Justice Bankes, Sir D. Bynmor Jones, Sir Clifford J. Cory, M.P., Mr. Justice Atkin, Mr. W. Llewellyn Williams, M.P., Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., General Owen-Jones, Mr. John Hinds, M.P., and Mr. J. Hugh Edwards, M.P.

In proposing the toast of "The Guest," Mr. Lloyd George said they had come to do honour to one upon whose courage, insight, and inspiration the British Empire depended in its greatest hour of trial. Mr. Hughes was a man who talked about things and at the same time a man of action who could do things. He would say nothing about his land taxation, except that his own efforts were in comparison the milk of human kindness to the landlord. (Laughter.) Their guest was a man of peace. He preached and enjoined it, hoped for it, and worked for it through the years; and if one had said to him two or three years ago that he would have been using his magnetic eloquence at the present moment to gather together Australians to fight in a great European war, he would have regarded it as being as remote as if one had said there was to be equipped an expedition to the Southern Cross. With his penetrating eye, Mr. Hughes had discovered that the very life of democratic government, depended upon this struggle.(Cheers.) He knew, too, that great ends could not be achieved by halting means.

After paying a tribute to the work of Welshmen in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that Australian valour in Gallipoli was woven into the texture of British glory, and would remain there for ever and ever. The patriotism of the Colonies was wider and deeper than the seas that separated us, and their example had inspired us. Our gratitude had been enhanced in that the Colonies had sent us in Mr. Hughes a flame bearer to help to lead us to victory.

Mr. Hughes, who had an enthusiastic reception, responded in an eloquent speech, which opened with a striking reference to his recent visit to Wales and "to the place where my peasant forbears were bred and for hundreds of years tilled the soil." He spoke in praise of the imagination of the Celt, which enabled him to visualize the field of battle, and said that in this war there was a demand for qualities which, in the prosaic days of peace, were little valued. "Action, action, action, and ever action," he exclaimed amid cheers, "is the policy by which this war can be won." When he was asked what were the qualities necessary to win it, he replied, "Above all, courage." Impossibilities were the stepping-stone to achievement. He referred to Mr. Lloyd George as a man who had shown that he possessed the qualities absolutely essential in this war. There were some people who argued about patriotism. You could not argue about patriotism, for it was of the soul of man, of the spirit, and of the mind. When a nation was attacked they must spring to the standard. He spoke of Germany going about as a ravening beast and putting its very fangs into the vitals of civilization and seeking to disembowel it. There could be no peace while the Prussian beast lived. (Cheers.)

AFTER-WAR TRADE.

IMPORTANT MANCHESTER DECISION.

Considerable importance attached to the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which was called on May 10 for the purpose of considering the war policy of the Chamber in relation to trade after the war. Up to a few months ago the board was composed almost entirely of Free Traders, who saw no necessity for considering at present after-the-war conditions. As the result of a by-election brought about by the retirement of many of these gentlemen, the board now bears exactly the opposite complexion

The meeting was private, but the following official communication was issued afterwards:—

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was resolved that the following statement should be printed and circulated to each member of the Chamber, a reply being requested as to whether the members assented to it or otherwise:—

"That this Chamber is convinced of the need for improved scientific education, especially in its highest branches, better organization of individual industries, general amendments of the patent laws, improvements of transport and banking facilities, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, the extension of the system of trade commissioners, and a thorough re-organization of the Consular service.

"But exceeding in urgency any of these desirable reforms, this Chamber considers it to be essential that after the war the same facilities for trading with the British Empire shall not be allowed to our enemies as those granted to our Allies and to neutral nations, and, particularly, that steps shall be taken not only to render dumping and a return to pre-war trade conditions impossible, but also effectually to eliminate enemy influences so actively in operation prior to the war."

The Chamber also urged that immediate consideration should be given by the Government to the desirability of preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire, and, so far as possible, with our Allies.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. W. Phillips, C.S. is gazetted a Judge of the Madras High Court.

Lt-Colonel J. M. Crawford, I.M.S., reverts to the United Provinces.

CAPT. PETAVEL'S EDUCATIONAL COLONIES.

THE KANKURGACHI SCHOOL.

The school long since promised by the Hon. the Maharaja, Cossimbazar has now been started at Kankurgachi, (Maniktollah Road, Calcutta), in connection with Captain Petavel's Association (the Indian Poly-Technic Co-operative), to work for the re-establishment of the old economic system of the country in a modernised form. The boys will receive academical education and practical training together under his direct supervision and that of the engineers of the association.

The problems of middle class unemployment and popular education are those that have specially interested the generous Maharaja and led him to help. Captain Petavel's proposals as most readers know soon arrested the attention of some prominent members of the East Indian Association and a very strong organisation was formed in London to make them known to economists. It did its work well for already the foremost authorities in every country have not only been made to hear of his proposals but induced to make time to read his books. Professor Carver, perhaps the foremost living authority in America, declares his suggestions to be "entirely worthy and practical" and the ordinary man will be still more interested by the verdict of Professor Cide of Paris, equally eminent in Europe, who in a very lengthy review of Captain Petavel's book said: "There is no doubt that events are leading towards what the author proposes."

Every one has heard of the interest manifested by leading people in India which is what really seems a recommendation to practical men. Some of the most prominent statesmen have already been induced to give attention to the matter. Captain Petavel says that the school is a right seed planted in the right soil, but it must now receive the right care to grow and that is propaganda. But as Captain Petavel has had the extraordinary good fortune to get his ideas noticed in the very highest quarters, where generally new ideas have to wait almost indefinitely before they get any kind of attention, the success of his propaganda is assured. It must go forward now by the sheer force of the weight there is now behind it. Kankurgachi is already becoming a place of economic pilgrimage and the generosity of the Maharaja has provided for that. Visitors have announced themselves already from the most distant parts of India.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your admirable leader of this morning, which so impartially reviews the merits and qualifications of the four candidates for the two seats in the Imperial Legislative Council, you very pertinently point out how unfairly the communal electorate works in practice. It is no doubt true that in case Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola succeeds, there will be one Mahomedan representative direct from the Mahomedans and another from the mixed electorate. And if Mr. Wacha succeeds there will be no Hindu to represent the big Hindu community. But, Sir, would not that be more an accident than aught else? Has it not been the case that since the retirement of Sir P. M. Mehta from the Imperial Council, no Parsi has been sent there for the last fourteen years? Have the Parsees made any complaint about that? And if by some good luck Mr. Wacha succeeds in going there, where is the harm if there is no Hindu on that Council as the representative of Bombay? After all, Sir, ought we not to rise above racial bias and only try to see that the best men, most qualified, are elected to the Imperial Council. It may be that at one time there may be a preponderance of the representatives of one community and at another time of another. But, surely, as long as the representatives command the confidence of the public at large, the absence of a representative of a certain community does not mean that the interests of that community will suffer. The elections to the Councils should not be made a racial question. It is only a question of the best and fittest men and these who command the public confidence.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

June 14th, 1916.

[We were particularly careful to point out that our remarks were directed solely to exposil the anomalies which arise from the baneful system of separate electorates. —Editor "B. C."]

NO THOROUGHFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—We have to thank you for ventilating the grievances of the general public in your most influential paper and we beg leave again to allow us the same indulgence, as this concerns the Public more so that they may wake up and be updoing. Since last writing to your paper, I find that another Notice "No Thorough" has appeared yesterday in the Wadi next to Loathan-wadi leading to Mungal-wadi and Mahim Bazaar Road. This bye-lane has been in existence for a period that the Public have every right to use it and no landlord or owner can question or stop the general public from making use of it. The hardships that will result by closing this way will be great, for there is no other way than a long circuitous one leading from the Victoria Church to go to the Mahim Bazaar. This passage has been in use for over 100 years. We would also draw this to the attention of your worthy Municipal Councillor elected by the Ward so that he could render to the general public some service by his powerful voice in the Municipal Corporation.—Yours, etc.

MAHIMWALLA.

June 9th, 1916.

PROPOSED BENGALEE REGIMENT.

THE COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

OFFER TO BEAR ALL EXPENSES.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, Honorary Secretary and Organiser of the proposed Bengalee Regiment, has sent a definite proposal to the military authorities on the matter. An unusually strong and representative committee back the scheme. General Strange, Commanding Fort William, has forward to Headquarters Dr. Mullick's letter, which is as follows:—

Dear General Strange,

In continuation of the interview which the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu (late Member Imperial Council), Kumar Arun Chandra Sinha Bahadur of Paikpara and myself, had with you offering Bengalee Volunteers for the Regular Army, I am to state the following:—

(1) Number.—We offer for the present 250 men to be attached to existing units. Our ultimate object is to raise a full regiment, but for the present we offer this number or such numbers approaching it as will be easy to distribute amongst existing units.

(2) Classes.—The Classes we propose to enlist are what would correspond in England to the Militia or Territorial Force, and would be of selected Bengalees who would be, of course, of sufficient physique to meet the medical test. I am to add that the Assamese and Beharees are now being recruited though they were not before the war.

(3) Period.—We offer these men for the present for one year and are quite prepared to make the period "for one year or till the end of the War."

(4) Officers.—We do not approach this question in any spirit of barter and therefore we leave the question of commissioned officers and N. C. O's entirely to the Military authorities, with this reservation however, that should our men be considered fit they will be offered such rank as may be suitable to their qualifications.

(5) Branches of Service.—In the event of our raising a full regiment or greater part of it, we suggest that our men be given service in Cavalry and Artillery also, as in the case of the Anglo-Indian Regiment, and in such numbers and under such conditions as the Military authorities may determine.

(6) Finance.—Our Committee undertake to meet the cost of recruiting and uniform and such separation and other allowances in addition to what Government will allow under the ordinary regulations. We propose to offer the man a life policy for Rs. 1,000 for their family in case of death, the charges for which the Committee will bear and all other charges which will induce the men to join. If, however, Government think that our Committee should offer the men and bear the entire charges, capital and recurring, we are quite prepared to consider the matter, but we desire to point out that if the whole of the financial burden be thrown upon us it may hinder us in raising the full complement of a regiment which is our aim. If, however, Government so desire we are ready to bear the whole capital and recurring expenditure as an additional contribution of Bengal to the Empire at this crisis. Government should, however, provide the arms, rations and transport in any of the above alternatives.

(7)—Destination. We make no reservation. We leave the men entirely at the disposal of the Military authorities to be used in any manner and sent to any destination required.

(8) Committee.—The promoters of this scheme the practically the same committee as raised and are maintaining the Bengal Ambulance Corps, which has done and is doing such excellent service. Amongst others there are The Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan K.C.S.I., O.M. Sir Rashbehari Ghose, Kt., Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee Bahadur, C.S.I., the Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy Bahadur of Cossimbazar, the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Hon. B. Chakravarti, the Hon. Rai D. C. Ghose, Bahadur, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Kumar Arun Chandra Sinha of Paikpara, Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Ogendra Nath Bose (Chandernagore), The Hon. Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur, the Hon. Raja Hreshekesh Laha Bahadur, C.I.E., Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore Bahadur, Raja Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur (late executive Member, Bengal Government). The Hon Maharaja Bahadur of Nashipur, Raja Manilal Singha Bahadur, Mr. S. N. Tagore I.C.S., (Retd.) Mr. R. D. Mehta C.I.E.

(9) General Volunteering—I am to add that we are very anxious that a general scheme of volunteering for internal defence be favourably considered with a view to its early organisation. Without going into all the particulars, we suggest in short that for the present the proposed volunteer force should be in such numbers as can be attached to existing units and under European Officers until they are fit to be formed into separate units under their own officers.

I am to point out, in conclusion, that the French Government have already despatched a small body of Bengalee Volunteers to Pondicherry with a view to their being sent to the front and our Government has been graciously pleased to permit the Anglo-Indians to raise a regiment from amongst their people. We are confident that the privilege we now pray for will be accorded to the people of this province. I venture to submit that it will be the beginning of a movement which will in its development constitute a valuable asset to the Empire binding India and England in still closer bonds in the realisation of a common interest, and it would sensibly deepen the contentment and the loyal enthusiasm of our people.

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GERMAN PEACE TALK.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

ALLIES NOT BEATEN AND NOT GOING TO BE.

Sir E. Grey made an important statement in Parliament on May 24. Ostensibly a reply to the peace talk of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Ponsonby, it constituted a firm answer to the "reply" of Von Bethmann-Hollweg to Sir E. Grey's previous pronouncement on the untimeliness of peace talk, given to a Chicago journalist.

Sir E. Grey said that if he believed that the German Government and Germans had arrived at the stage when members of the Allied Governments could bring nearer peace by making a speech he was prepared to make any number. He did not believe the time had come and saw no signs of it. He had been asked in regard to conditions of peace whether special points had been agreed upon by the Allies for which they were bound to fight to the end.

He pointed out that the terms of agreement between France, Russia and ourselves had been published and had since been adhered to by Italy and Japan. All of them had agreed not to put forward any terms of peace except in common agreement. All he could say was that the Government could make no statement about conditions of peace which would be acceptable to ourselves and our Allies until they had had consultations with them and in agreement with them. (Cheers.)

As to personal criticism which had been made because he gave an interview to an American newspaper correspondent, he replied that it was not the first statement he had made since the war began. (Cheers.) He fully admitted that the disclosure of an important policy ought first to be made to Parliament, but in that interview there was no new statement.

It had also been stated that members of belligerent Governments ought not to indulge in recriminations about the causes of the war. He agreed. How often had he stated that the war might have been avoided by the conference they put forward. (Cheers.) Why was not the conference accepted? (Cheers.) Because there was no goodwill. (Cheers.) The conference proposed on the eve of the war was one which ought to have been accepted in confidence and goodwill. (Cheers.)

WHO SPEAKS FOR GERMANY?

Sir Edward Grey said he did not agree with Mr. Ponsonby that the interview published with the German Chancellor showed any disposition to peace. If Germany were prepared to offer terms of peace why did she not say so? (Loud cheers.) Was it etiquette which stood in her way? (Laughter.) He really thought that in time of war the Government of the enemy might be allowed to speak for itself. (Laughter and cheers.) He found nothing new in the German Chancellor's statement except that it was said to define the attitude of the British Government at the time of diplomatic difficulty about Bosnia. Now that was a first-class lie and directly contrary to the truth. (Loud cheers.)

If they talked about appealing to reason to get reason to triumph over might, he would point out that they could not reason with the German people so long as they were fed up with lies and knew nothing of the truth. (Cheers.) So long as those lies were multiplied how could they possibly reason with the enemy. It was childish to say that because Germany's enemies did not accept terms of peace which might suit her, without regard to their own interests, they must be regarded as responsible for the continuation of the war. (Cheers.) The facts were that the Allies were not beaten—(loud cheers)—and they were not going to be beaten. (Renewed cheers.)

BULWARK OF VERDUN.

Sir Edward paid a warm tribute to the prowess of the French Army before Verdun which, he said, was saving not only France but also her Allies. Was this the moment for us to do anything but concentrate upon our determination to give the fullest support in our power to the Allies? (Cheers.) He believed the duty of diplomacy at the present moment was to maintain, as it was maintaining, the solidarity of the Allies and to give the utmost support to those military and naval measures which were necessary and which were being taken by the Allies in common to bring the war to a stage, which had not yet been reached, when there would be a prospect of securing a durable peace which would be a reality. (Loud cheers.)

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mills at Chikalvadi, Tardeo, would appear to think that the necessity of "getting rich quick" knows no law; for, in working profitably their mill day and night in a thickly populated residential area, they have never cared to guard against public inconvenience. The Police in this benighted area of the city are evidently taking things easy or else dare not interfere with wealthy people like the Wallace Flour Mills proprietory. Otherwise, it would be hard to account for the fact that the two public roads which skirt the mill are frequently blocked up for long intervals by the strings of carts bringing coal and wheat for the mill. Emboldened by the evident impunity the mill people enjoy in this and other kindred matters they would appear to have gone to further lengths. Not being a flour miller myself, I do not know whether playing the water hose on the wire gauze shutters of the mill windows is an essential process in the manufacture of wheat flour. But as some of these windows open on the public road, this new development on the part of the mill has led to the formation of a considerable pool of water on the public road to the east of the mill. All this would be nothing to me, but for the circumstance that yesterday while on my way to office I was subjected at the hands of the mill people to a misadventure which, for lack of means of redress, I am constrained to accept as a practical joke. The water hose was brought into operation on a window fronting the road just as I was passing it and in such a dexterous manner that I was fairly drenched before I knew it. I remonstrated with the gate guard who was standing near by but he simply laughed and pointed his finger in the direction of the mill office. The office men evidently thought it a good joke. The only effect of my attempt to lodge a remonstrance with the mill people was that I was considerably late in reaching office. I know that it is open to me to have recourse to law but it would be ridiculous for an ordinary middle class Hindu clerk to seek redress against an exceedingly wealthy body like the owners of the Wallace Flour Mill in a court of law *in Bombay.* And thus, I have had no alternative left but to solicit the shelter of your columns and give vent to my pent up feelings, knowing well that Bombay—the happy hunting ground of the rich jerry-builder, rack-renter and mill-owner,—is not for the like of me. Evidently even on the eve of getting "home rule" we cannot understand how to "live and let live."—Yours, etc.,

THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS.

Bombay, 14th June, 1916.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUN LTD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I beg to enclose for your information a printed copy of the Report and statements of Accounts for the year 1915 of the Bombay Widows' Pension Fund. This Fund is similar to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund with this difference that the benefits of the latter are restricted to employees of Government whilst the former is open to all who wish to join it.

With a view to acquaint the public generally of the existence of the Bombay Widows' Pension Fund I am taking the liberty to give you below some of its leading features, and shall be obliged by your publishing same in the next issue of your valuable paper.

1. The Bombay Widows' Pension Fund was started in the year 1876 and was registered under the Companies Act in the year 1900, and is therefore of 40 years standing.
2. All Government requirements are fulfilled in terms of the Insurance Act and secured the best security.
3. For a small monthly payment a subscriber can secure a monthly pension for his widow ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per mensem.
4. The Fund at present possesses Government Guaranteed Loan of Rs. 2,00,600.
5. Up to 31st December, 1915, the Fund has paid by way of pensions to widows Rs. 2,28,189-10-8. The year closes with a pension of Rs. 1,235 monthly to 84 widows.
6. There is no declaration or distribution of profits and no shareholders. The amounts collected by way of subscriptions and interest on the funded capital less amounts paid by way of pensions and expenses of management are added to the Fund and stands at 31st December, 1915, Rs. 2,07,482-12-7.
7. For persons of limited earnings this Fund offers a sound means for securing pensions for their widows.
8. On the death of his wife a subscriber is entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of his total payments.
9. Three months' grace for payment of subscription is granted.
10. Subscriber losing employment has the option of keeping over his subscription for 12 months to be re-paid after expiry with nominal interest.—Yours, etc.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.
The Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.,
273, Hornby Road,
June 8, 1916.

AFTER-CARE FUND.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount received up to 8th June Rs. 13,296-12. The following sums amounting to Rs. 1,215 have been since received from:—Messrs. David Sassoon and Company Rs. 500; Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Rs. 25; Mr. D. F. Batliwala, Rs. 25; Mr. M. H. Crowder, Rs. 15; In Memory of the late Dr. H. I. Jan-Mahomed, Rs. 30; Mr. L. Robertson, Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomed Mia Khandwani, Rs. 50; The Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 100; Mr. F. C. Annesley Rs. 15; Mr. L. W. A. Herbert, Rs. 15; "T. M. S." Rs. 50; Mr. Cursetji Mancherjee Banaje, Rs. 15; Mr. Jehangir H. Cama, Rs. 50; Mr. S. D. Smith, Rs. 30; X. Y. Z., Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Rs. 20; Mr. H. P. W. Macnaghten, Rs. 50; Mr. Theo D. Gove, Rs. 25; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 25; Mr. J. A. Pope, Rs. 50 and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Junior), Rs. 25. Total amount subscribed up to 16th June 1916 Rs. 14,511-12-0. The minimum amount required Rs. 20,000.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H. M.'s Mint.

GREEK SPY SHOT.

REMARKABLE CAREER.

Constantino Condoyannis, alias Costa, a Greek spy, was shot in the precincts of Vincennes fort at daylight on May 26. His case, which has formed the subject of a feuilleton in one of the Paris papers with the largest circulation, aroused immense interest among the public. Thirty-eight years of age, and born in Greece, he was arrested in Paris some months ago, and after trial by court-martial was condemned to death for espionage.

Costa, who evidently enjoyed the highest patronage in German official circles, confidently expected to be reprieved and strenuous efforts were made on his behalf. At the request of the Hellenic Minister in Paris the condemned man was subjected to a special mental examination, and the President of the Republic was asked to commute the capital sentence; but as Costa's sanity and responsibility were fully established, and an examination of his dossier having shown no reason why justice should not be done, **the President replied that he** was unable to exercise his prerogative in favour of mercy.

WOMAN MASTER SPY.

Condoyannis had a remarkable career. After entering the employment of the German secret service, he was sent to Antverp and placed at the disposal of an extraordinary woman who is at the head of the Kaiser's spy system there. She is familiarly known as Fraulein Doktor. Her instructions to the Greek were to proceed to Paris and supply reports on the moral of its inhabitants and the possibilities of a revolutionary movement similar to that in Ireland and the best means of fomenting it. He was also to send military news, troop movements, etc.

He also travelled extensively in England, and his knowledge of several languages stood him in good stead. He nearly always posed as a neutral newspaper man or actor. He would probably still be acting for Germany had he not fallen in love with a Frenchwoman in Paris, to whom in an unguarded moment he made compromising revelations. She reported his doings to the military authorities, and his arrest followed.

A Greek priest rendered Costa the last offices of his Church when he was awakened in the morning. He was then driven from the Santé prison to Vincennes, and shot in the courtyard of the celebrated fortress.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly find some space for the enclosed in your esteemed paper.

In this morning's issue of your journal under the heading of "Cruelty to Bullocks," you observe that the "owners of the animals who are morally the more responsible persons have generally escaped being brought to book." It is not so. In many cases the drivers of the animals are themselves their owners, so while prosecuting the drivers of carts, care is taken to ascertain whether the drivers are also the owners and a remark is entered to that effect in the charge sheets of the S. P. C. A. so that the trying Magistrates may take that fact into consideration while dealing with the offenders and it was on account of this, added to the fact that on previous occasions also the same owner of the goods had paid the fines imposed upon the drivers of the cart, that on the 19th ultimo when the S. P. C. A. prosecuted four bullock cart drivers for conveying loads in excess of the permissible minimum that they were so heavily fined. In fact they were not merely the drivers of the carts but also the owners of the bullocks themselves. This fact was brought to the notice of the presiding Magistrates on the day in question. From this it will appear that the S. P. C. A. is particular about ascertaining whether the driver in each case is a mere hireling engaged on daily wages or also the owner of the animal so that he might be dealt with accordingly. So far as the S. P. C. A. is concerned instances of prosecutions in cases of overloading of carts are of daily occurrence as may be gathered from our office records and are not the result of any "galvanizing effect produced upon the Society by criticism" in your paper as was remarked on a previous occasion, for, the only body doing this kind of work in the city viz: of bringing to book cases of cruelty due to overloading of carts, is the S. P. C. A. whose work in this direction is reported every month in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and other journals though the courtesy of their editors and proprietors. It may be interesting to note here that the cases of overloading of carts brought to book by the S. P. C. A. since January last number as many as 588 which have already been reported through your journal.

Besides these, a mere glance at the monthly returns of the work done by the Society will suffice to show that its activity is not confined to bringing up cases of cruelty to Bullocks and Horses alone but extends to other animals and birds, such as Buffaloes, Mules, She-asses, Pigs, Fowls, Ducks, Pigeons, Parrots, Reptiles, Rats, etc., as will appear on a reference to the columns of your esteemed journal in which you have been so good as to permit them to be reported regularly from month to month.—Yours etc.,

N. H. COOPER.
Secretary,
Bombay S. P. C. A.

Bombay, June 13th 1916.

On the morning of the 18th instant owing to the sinking of the line caused by heavy rain the engine and the postal van of No. 10 up-passenger were derailed between Danton and Jellasore on the B. N. Railway. The line was blocked for 14 hours and passengers of 10 up and 9 down were transhipped.

The District Judge of Ludhiana has dismissed the appeal preferred by Musammat Lachmi who was alleged to have become a convert to Christianity and living with some mission ladies, against the order of the Subordinate Judge decreeing restitution of conjugal rights to her husband.

FAMINE IN TURKEY.

LIFE ON THE TICKET SYSTEM.

Constantinople is threatened with famine, and now depends mainly on precarious supplies of provisions shipped from the port of Constanza, says "The Times" correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula writing from Constanza on May 18. The greater part of the Christian population is already reduced to extreme misery; most of the smaller Christian traders have been compelled to close their shops; terrorism and denunciation are rampant. Many of the Christians have been forced to surrender whatever money they possessed, under pain of being reported to the authorities as British or French spies. Appeals to the police or the law courts are useless, inasmuch as the testimony of a Mahomedan witness is always accepted against that of a Christian.

Not only bread but almost all other foodstuffs are now distributed on the ticket system. Owing to the continued arrival of refugees from Asia Minor, in consequence of the Russian advance, the stock of provisions available for distribution is greatly diminished. In the scramble to obtain tickets the Christians, as a rule, come off worst; deaths from starvation now occur daily, and are not unknown even among the Turkish population.

Business is practically at a standstill, and prices have increased enormously. Sugar, petroleum, rice, coffee, potatoes, and beans fetch from 15 to 20 times their normal cost. A cup of tea now costs about 1s. 6d. in the restaurants. The only bread procurable is black and unpalatable; this is sold at about 6d. per lb. to those who can obtain tickets. In the provinces provisions are still fairly abundant, but sugar, coffee, and petroleum are no longer obtainable. In the city many smaller restaurants and cafes are closed, but the larger establishments patronized by the Germans remain open.

The Germans, who receive their pay regularly, can afford to live in good style, and this circumstance alone is enough to render them obnoxious to the unhappy Turkish officials, whose salaries are in most cases many months in arrear. In former times the officials were in the habit of making over their arrears of pay at a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent to certain bankers, who contrived to obtain payment from the Treasury by bribery, influence, or other means. But transactions of this kind are now impossible, owing to the depreciation of paper money, and dire distress prevails among the official classes.

NOTES "MADE IN GERMANY."

The monetary situation is practically hopeless. No more gold is to be found in the market; silver is also disappearing; and even nickel coins have become so scarce that it is difficult to obtain small change, in the shops, which, instead of change, commonly issue I.O.U.'s to their customers, on account for further purchases. The old £T5 notes of the Ottoman Bank have vanished. Their place has been taken by the recently-issued £T1 notes (frequently cut into two 50-piastre notes) and 25-piastre notes. The new issue of paper money "made in Germany" consists of 5 and 10 piastre notes also. The notes are expected to arrive from Berlin in a few days. They enjoy a shadowy German guarantee, being convertible into German bonds. All denominations of the fiduciary currency have a forced circulation. Refusal to accept the paper money entails arrest and imprisonment. It is accepted with many misgivings, especially by those who are old enough to remember how, after the last war with Russia, the one-pound Turkish note fell in value to one piastre.

The energy latterly shown by the Russian Fleet, which has sunk a considerable number of the coasting vessels which brought provisions and petroleum from Constanza, has caused a further rise in prices; while the *coup de grace* has apparently been delivered by the Rumanian Government, which has prohibited the departure of all vessels. The harbour of Constanza is now full of the small sailing craft which formerly kept Constantinople on this side of starvation.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDING BILL.

REPRESENTATION BY LAHORE INDIANS' ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

At a meeting of the Indians' Association, Lahore, it was resolved that the following representation be addressed to the Government of India and the Secretary of State:—

The Indian Association of the Punjab beg to protest against the Amending Bill to the India Consolidation Act because, (1) the amendment takes away by Clause (d) to Section 84 of the Act an important and much-valued right reserved to the subjects under the Statute of 1878 and is calculated as such to cause great uneasiness and discontent among people; (2) measures introduced by way of amendment are of far-reaching character not connected with the work of the Consolidation of India Act, and the public have had no opportunity to express their opinion thereon; (3) the measures are of a highly controversial character and the public view with dismay Government's introducing them during the time of war; (4) the amendments are not urgent in character, while they affect public interests vitally and should not be introduced without adequate support from the public; and (5) provisions containing in Clause 3 of the Amending Bill making princes and rulers in India and outside and their subjects eligible for all appointments open to British Indian subjects raise great constitutional issues and may have serious and undesirable consequences. The Association earnestly pray that the Amending Bill be either dropped or the measure be held in suspense till Indian opinion has had a full opportunity to express itself on its provisions.

"HOW TO ROLL IN WEALTH."

A DUPED MERCHANT.

SMART ARREST OF TWO GANGS.

A merchant named Bapu Lallu, from the Kaira District has made a complaint to the Police regarding the operations of some men. Bapu arrived in Bombay some two months ago, and was living in a house at Kalbadevi, where he came to know an astrologer named Buldeo Vishvanath, who told him that his stars were auspicious this year and that he would show him how to "roll in wealth" if he took the oath of secrecy. When Bapu consented, Buldeo told him that a rich Babu in Calcutta had died, that his servant had stolen currency notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 and come to Bombay, and that he was willing to dispose of them for sovereigns of half their value. Subsequently Buldeo took Bapu to Chowpatty when another man showed him G. C. Notes for Rs. 400. Thereupon Bapu took 132 sovereigns to Buldeo who took him to Bhat Bazar, whence the man who had showed him the notes took them to Chinch Bunder. There the three men resorted to a secluded spot and Bapu was asked to hand over the sovereigns to the man with the bundle of notes. When he had done this, the man took out the bundle of notes and lit a match, when a man calling himself to be a policeman accompanied by two others came up and shouted "pakro," whereupon the man with the notes ran in one direction, with the bogus policeman after him, and Buldeo in another. Bapu now found he was duped and made a complaint to the Police. The Police after making enquiries, arrested both Buldeo and the bogus policeman whose name is Bhimraj Buldeodass. They have also arrested eleven persons in all in connection with this and other alleged similar frauds which were perpetrated by two gangs of about eleven persons who have, it is said, defrauded many persons of sums ranging from Rs. 700 to Rs. 5,000. There are still some seven men who are to be accounted for. The men who had been duped dared not go to the Police, as they feared they would thereby bring themselves into the clutches of the law for dealing in stolen currency notes. Investigations are still going on.

Buldeo and Bhimraj have been placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, and the case has been adjourned pending enquiries.

KINDNESS AND CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS SIDE BY SIDE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Everybody must admit that the inhabitants of Gujarat are more charitable, even bordering on excess and it may sound strange—but it is a fact—that in the midst of such people extreme cruelty resulting in the deaths of thousands of young animals is practised all the year round.

Hindus as well as the Jains do not like the idea of selling old and undesirable cattle to the butcher and so they open Pinjrapoles to receive such cattle. Many go even further and purchase cattle from butchers to save their lives. How Pinjrapoles are managed is not the point in question to-day. It is a fact that these Pinjrapoles receive and feed the old, maimed and deformed cattle and try to prolong their lives. Our Gujarati friends have even provided asylums for the old and uncared for dogs at Surat and Ahmedabad. They have in most villages built substantial feeding houses "Mala" for the birds of the air who are generally never hard up for grains. Probably tons of grain are fed to birds annually. The Gujarati farmer is not hard upon monkeys and peacocks and so one finds in every village armies of monkeys and flocks of peacocks in the gardens and crops. The writer has also heard of an institution at Ahmedabad where they attempt to save the insect population. When the institution found that a large number of insects were thrown to the elements, when such are found to damage the granaries, they requested the public to deliver the broken grain with the insects to the servants of the institution who would go round on the mission of saving the insects. And subsequently people have been handing over the cleanings, broken grain and insects to these servants. The grain and the insects are taken to a room attacked to the Pinjrapole where every care is taken to give them grain to eat and every facility to multiply.

In the country where such charitable people live, it is an anomaly to find that almost every buffalo-bull-calf in the country is allowed to die of neglect or of intention. In Kaira district alone there are about 172,000 milch buffaloes. Allowing for female calves (which are carefully reared) and accidents, Kaira district alone ought to export to the neighbouring district about 40,000 to 60,000 buffalo-bulls every year. But as a matter of fact 98 or 99 per cent of such calves are allowed to die of neglect and in many cases their deaths are hastened intentionally. Similarly it is found out by the Dairy Committee that 13,500 milch buffaloes are slaughtered every year in Bombay where there is so much of Bhatia and Gujar influence. The loss of the large number of buffaloes and still larger number of calves is considerable and touching and must be more so to the Gujarati who is calculating and sentimental.

If rich Gujarati and Bhatia gentlemen in Bombay who seek opportunities to save life start an organization they can save the milch buffaloes in Bombay without losing much. Buffaloes when they cease to give milk are sold for one-third or one-half of the original cost. If these be purchased and sent to a grazing farm—to be opened by the proposed organization—and kept there till the calving time they will certainly fetch prices to recover their upkeep when not in milk.

As regards the enormous loss of the lives of calves in Gujarat itself, there are institutions ready which can be made use of, I mean the Pinjrapoles. It is only necessary to organize receiving and sending calves to these Pinjrapoles. These calves may be

(Continued in Column 6.)

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Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

(Continued from Column 5.)

reared and when about 18 months old sent by sea to the Konkan and Ghat districts where they are in demand for the plough. The calves can be efficiently and yet cheaply reared in Gujarat as there is plenty of separated milk available at cheap rates (one anna per kerosine tin.)

If Pinjrapoles, other institutions and gentlemen disposed to try any scheme of this sort, they will get advisory and supervisory help from the Agricultural Department. If they wish to discuss possibilities or want any advice they might write to the Director of Agriculture.—Yours etc.

P. C. P.

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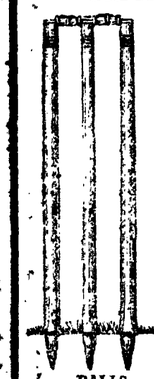

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"SELECTED" AND "APPOINTED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In going through the weekly issues of the "Bombay Government Gazette" I have, from time to time, come across notifications like the one given below appearing in this week's "Gazette":—

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and in pursuance of the orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2395, dated the 8th May, 1909, by which the privilege of selecting its President was conferred on the Municipality of Uran in the Kolaba District, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla to be President of the Municipality.

I have been wondering all the time what to make out of such notifications, for the clauses stating that "the privilege of selecting its President was conferred on the municipality" seemed to me sufficiently definite to exclude the possibility of the same person being "appointed" by Government. We know of a popular "selection" or even an "election"—both of which are often reduced to the status of a mere nomination under the regulations framed by the authorities,—being "confirmed" by Government, but for the life of me. I have not been able to understand how, if the "privilege" of selection was conferred on the municipality, the Governor in Council can be "pleased to appoint" the President, or how, if "the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint" a person as President, the municipality can be stated to have the "privilege" of selection conferred on it. For enlightenment I referred to section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901, under which, we are told, the abovequoted notification is published by Government. The section reads:—

23. (1). Every municipality shall be presided over by a president who shall be selected from among the councillors.
(2). Every president shall be either—
(a) appointed by the Governor in Council by name; or
(b) an ex-officio president, that is to say, a person executing the functions of any office which the Governor in Council from time to time notifies in this behalf; or
(c) if the Governor so directs, elected by the Municipality.

I have not been able to lay my hands on the orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2395, dated the 8th May, 1909, but I shall not be far wrong in presuming that these orders merely notified the conferment of the privilege of selecting its president on the Uran Municipality, as is evident from the abovequoted notification itself. If I am correct, then only section 23 of the Municipal Act can elucidate matters. But as will be seen, there is absolutely no warrant in the provisions of section 23 to justify the phraseology employed by Government in their notification. Clause (a) of sub-section (2) refers to all appointments made at the will and pleasure of Government, whereas it is clause (c) of sub-section (2) that refers to the election of its president by the municipality, at the direction of Government. Obviously, the case of the Uran Municipality comes under clause (c) and not under clause (a), otherwise there is no meaning in reiterating that the privilege of selection has been conferred on the municipality, while the Government goes on treating it as if it were still in its infant stage. Perhaps, the solution of the whole mystery lies in the blundering of some easy-going secretary who has never cared to look into the provisions of the Act, resting in the fond belief of all bureaucratic minds that whatever "privileges" might have been conferred on the subject population, they can be only in name and that the final and the only real and decisive voice in the matter will always rest with the bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.,

SEARCHLIGHT.

LYALLPUR BRIBERY CASE.

HEARING OF APPEALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

In the Lyallpur bribery appeals in the Chief Court on Thursday the Public Prosecutor continuing his argument said that the discrepancies referred to by Mr. Shafi, counsel for defence, were of a minor character and that the interests of justice outweighed all considerations as to the status of the accused.

Mr. Shafi in reply reiterated his argument about the previous statement of Deviditta, the man who gave the bribe in one case, being tainted as that of an approver. He said that the atmosphere of Lyallpur, where Mr. Kitchin issued his extraordinary proclamation was not congenial to justice being done to the accused.

Sir Donald Johnstone observed that an approver's evidence was regarded with suspicion as there might be a motive for his not speaking the truth, but in Deviditta's case his previous statement was made to his pleader before there was any idea of enquiry or prosecution and there could hardly be any such motive in his case.

Mr. Shafi said that the pleader spoke from memory and in conclusion expressed his confidence in justice being done to his client by the highest court of the province.

The appeal of Mahomed Din, clerk of the District Court of Lyallpur, against similar conviction for bribery was adjourned, while the appeal of Ghulam Mahomed, jamadar, on a similar conviction, was taken up. The charge against the latter was that he got Rs. 25 as bribe, Rs. 5 for himself and Rs. 20 for Mahomed Din, clerk of the court, who was discharged in this case but convicted in the other, in order that the latter might accept a nephew of the man who paid the bribe as a paid apprentice in the district court office. His counsel argued that the bribe was not for himself but for Mahomed Din. The Chief Justice observed that in any case his sinister motive was apparent and his working as tout hardly made any difference.

Their Lordships reserved judgment in the case of Barkat Ali.

WAR IN WONDERLAND.

WITH GENERAL SMUTS'S FORCE IN EAST AFRICA.

We campaign in Wonderland (writes Reuter's special correspondent with General Smuts's force in East Africa), a land of surprising beauty, deep, dark forests, rushing, snow-cooled torrents radiating from the mountainous mass that stands upon the marshes of British and German East Africa.

Orchids of rare brilliancy of colour, gigantic Baobabs, entanglements of tropical tendrils, hot-house heat, roads tunnelled through forests, rough and rustic bridges spanning the gorges, and over all the brooding spirit of "the man and the woman" Kilima Njaro.

The natives worship the mountain as a fetish. It is seldom to be seen in this misty weather. Only at sunrise and at sunset are the glissaded walls of the mighty crater, the "womb of the world, from which man and woman were cast forth," visible. Then for a moment gilded by the eastern rays or crimson in the western glow, the splendour of the unscalable heights is unveiled for the adoration of the faithful.

But this tropical terrain is as poisonous as it is beautiful. The lion and the leopard, to say nothing of the lizard, keep its fastnesses.

A scared motor-lorry driver reported recently that two "rhinos" had attempted to charge his lorry.

"This place," complained a Cockney chauffeur, "is a blooming zoo; and they don't lock the animals up at night."

APELAND'S NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

Bok and game birds abound, and although shikari is forbidden, birds occasionally drop into the mess pot; and bok attempting to bite our harmless soldiery have to be destroyed (and eaten) in self defence.

Horrified hippos disturbed in the quietude of their lairs by the buzz of motor-cycles, charge about open-mouthed with a protesting snort.

Through the shadows of this forest land we have driven our motor-ways, and great automobiles rumble incessantly where protestant monkeys chatter and scream.

These monkeys at the fight on the Lumi river made so much noise, screaming and yelling amongst the trees, that it was difficult to hear orders. The Bander-log are very angry at the invasion of their territory.

On one occasion our big guns attracted the curious attention of a number of wild ostriches. After a round or two they scampered off.

An Imperial officer with the enveloping force in the advance upon Moshi reports that the Germans are using beer bottles (all empty and mostly with English labels) as insulators for their field wires.

In connection with the main advance, General van Deventer was to have enveloped the enemy's immediate left, and his movement was so far successful as to force the evacuation of the strong position of Salaita, but, held up by a crocodile-infested river which his burghers had hoped to be able to swim, he was unable to intercept the enemy's withdrawal after his defeat. The Germans retired down the Moshi-Tanja line

THE MEDICAL DEGREES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of the Government to a grave flaw in the recently passed Medical Degrees Bill, section C of which, after penalizing the assumption of title by unqualified persons, goes on to say "provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, which prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma or license granted to him." This means that graduates of the hitherto unrecognised Colleges in Calcutta are now partially at any rate, recognised by Government. The weak spot lies in the fact that although they now have all the rights of the graduates of the Government Colleges, the Government has no disciplinary power over them, and no matter how unprofessionally they behave, nothing can be done to them. But the most important point of all is that Government has no list of these persons, who are exempted from the operation of the Act, and it does not need much imagination, to see that the number will continue to increase (by means of ante-dated diplomas etc.). The remedy lies in Section 3 of the Act. All that is necessary is for the Governor-General in Council to notify in the Government Gazette that all persons holding diplomas previous to the passing of the Medical Degrees Bill are to register their names with an authority to be appointed, within say three months, after which no more applications would be received.

Trusting that the letter will be seen by some member of the Government, who will see fit to take steps in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

A GREAT HEIGHT TO REACH.

Rev. Dr. Clifford, speaking in London in mail week, said:—

"Forgive me if I add the conviction—rooted and grounded in me throughout my long ministry—that our chief task is to care for individuals.

"The crowd is too much with us. We lose sight of the single soul and its training. If I may say it, my greatest joy in my ministry springs from the care I have tried to give to individuals. That was the way our Master went, and we cannot do better.

"To the very end we must keep up the battle against an ever-intruding self, against all aims and motives that begin and end on self, or that give self any sway at all. It is self-obliviousness that is strong. 'I live, and yet not I, but Christ liveth in me.' It is a great height to reach, and the struggle to reach it is often terrible."

MINE WARFARE IN THE ARGONNE.

HUN SAPPERS' TRICKS.

The Argonne is an ideal country for mine warfare, says Mr. H. Warner Allen, the well-known press correspondent writing from the Forest of Argonne on May 17. During the past few days the enemy made up his mind to accomplish something *kolossal*, and had crammed some 30 tons of high explosives into a saphead which he fondly believed was under the advanced French trenches.

When the moment came there was a terrific explosion and the waiting German infantry dashed out of their cover, hoping to capture without difficulty that part of the lines which they imagined had been completely pulverised. They had not much time to appreciate the situation, as they were received with a murderous fire from the exact point which they supposed to have been wrecked. Not many got back to their trenches. Result: 30 tons of explosives wasted, a number of German infantrymen "hors de combat", and a very big hole at a point where it made no difference to anyone.

The French are not sparing in their admiration for the industry of the German sappers. It was agreed that one particular German company carried off first enemy prize not only for the Argonne, but also for the whole front. "It is a real pleasure," said an engineer officer, "to work against them. They dig like lunatics. First you find they are three yards down, so you go down five. Then you find they are still below you, so you go down seven, but still they dig deeper, and there is no end to it. They must have been moles in their last incarnation!"

"They do a lot of bluffing," said another officer. "To make us think they are digging day and night they sometimes hang up a pickaxe from one of the beams of their sap and leave a man to swing it to and fro so that it may tap against the rock. We have caught them at it more than once.

"The worst luck the Germans have had in this sector was when they tried to blow up our advanced line north of.—By a lucky chance the sappers failed to carry their mine into our lines, and when they sprang it they simply made a big crater immediately in front of our tottering parapet, which provided our men with a practically impregnable rampart."

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

HUNS' DISCRIMINATION.

Five hundred and sixty-nine Indian prisoners in the German camp at Wunsdorf, in Zossen, are thoroughly well fed and comfortably housed. Such is the substance of the report of Drs. A. E. Taylor and P. M. McCarthy, who visited the place on May 6 without previous notice, and whose statement has been received through the American Embassy in London. It proves that the Germans can, when they like, treat their prisoners humanely, but it seems to prove that they have some design in discriminating. At the present time the total number of prisoners is 3,400, and the 569 Indians comprise 300 Ghurkas, 100 Sikhs, 106 Mohammedans and 63 Thakurs. The visitors found the barracks in good order and the bathing arrangements satisfactory.

Four separate kitchens are assigned to the four distinct Indian sects for the preparation of the food in accordance with their respective rituals. Mutton is the only kind of meat eaten by them. The living sheep are turned over to the Indians to be slaughtered in accordance with their religious tenets. The kitchen men, in reply to questions, said the food stuffs furnished them were such as conformed to their religion and were satisfactory in quality and quantity.

"On the whole," says the report, "we found the conditions in the camp satisfactory and the relations between the military authorities and the prisoners everything to be desired. Many of the prisoners receive food in packages from Great Britain on an average once a week."

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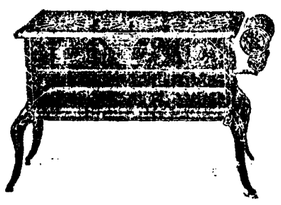

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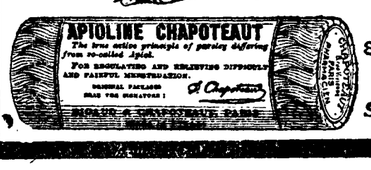

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MANAGER.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMAN MENACE.

SAFEGUARDS FOR THE FUTURE.

Subjoined is a full account of an interview which Mr. Balfour gave in March last to Mr. Edward Marshall, a distinguished American journalist, who came to England to represent an important syndicate of American papers.

"The phrase 'freedom of the seas" (said Mr. Balfour) is naturally attractive to British and American ears. For the extension of freedom into all departments of life and over the whole world has been one of the chief aspirations of the English-speaking peoples, and efforts towards that end have formed no small part of their contribution to civilisation. But 'freedom' is a word of many meanings; and we shall do well to consider in what meaning the Germans use it when they ask for it—not (it may be safely said) because they love freedom, but because they hate Britain.

"About the 'freedom of the seas,' in one sense we are all agreed. England and Holland fought for it in times gone by. To their success the United States may be said to owe its very existence.

WORLD CRISIS OF 300 YEARS AGO.

"For if, 300 years ago, the maritime claims of Spain and Portugal had been admitted, whatever else North America might have been it would not have been English speaking. It neither would have employed the language, nor obeyed the laws, nor enjoyed the institutions which, in the last analysis, are of British origin.

"But the 'freedom of the seas' desired by the modern German is a very different thing from the freedom for which our forefathers fought in the days of old. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? The most simple-minded must feel suspicious when they find that these missionaries of maritime freedom are the very same persons who preach and who practise upon the land the extremest doctrines of military absolutism.

"Every since the genius of Bismarck created the German Empire by Prussian rifles, welding the German people into a great unity by military means, on a military basis, German ambitions have been a cause of unrest to the entire world. Commercial and political domination, depending upon a gigantic army autocratically governed, has been (and is) the German ideal.

AMBITIONS OVER-REACHING OCEAN.

"If then, Germany wants what she calls the freedom of the seas, it is solely as a means whereby t' is ideal may receive world-wide extension. The power of Napoleon never extended beyond the coast-line of Europe. Further progress was barred by the British Fleets, and by them alone. Germany is determined to endure no such limitations; and if she cannot defeat her enemies at sea, at least she will paralyse their sea power.

"There is a characteristic simplicity in the methods by which she sets about attaining this object. She poses as a reformer of international law, though international law has never bound her for an hour. She objects to 'economic pressure' when it is exercised by a fleet, though she sets no limit to the brutal completeness with which economic pressure may be imposed by an army.

"She sighs over the suffering which war imposes upon peaceful commerce, though her own methods of dealing with peaceful commerce would have wrung the conscience of Captain Kidd. She denounces the maritime methods of the Allies, though in her efforts to defeat them she is deterred neither by the rules of war, the appeal of humanity, nor the rights of neutrals.

TO SHATTER THE SEA-POWER.

"It must be admitted, therefore, that it is not the cause of Peace, of progress, or of liberty, which pre-occupies her when, in the name of freedom, she urges fundamental changes in maritime practice. Her manifest object is to shatter an obstacle which now stands in her way, as more than a hundred years ago it stood in the way of the masterful genius who was her oppressor and is her model.

"Not along this path are peace and liberty to be obtained. To paralyse naval power and leave military power uncontrolled is surely the worst injury which international law can inflict upon mankind.

"Let me confirm this truth by dwelling for a moment on an aspect of it which is, I think, too often forgotten. It should be observed that even if the German proposal were carried out in its entirety it would do nothing to relieve the world from the burden of armaments.

"Fleets would still be indispensable. But their relative value would suffer change. They could no longer be used to exercise pressure upon an enemy except in conjunction with an army. The gainers by the change would therefore be the nations who possessed armies—the military monarchies. Interference with trade would be stopped, but overseas invasion would be permitted. The proposed change would therefore not merely diminish the importance of sea power, but it would diminish it most in the case of non-military States, like America and Britain.

GERMANISATION OF S. AMERICA.

"Suppose, for example, that Germany, in her desire to appropriate some Germanised portions of South America, came into conflict with the United States over the Monroe Doctrine. The United States, bound by the doctrine of 'freedom of the seas,' could aim no blow at her enemy until she herself had created a large army and become for the time being a military community. Her sea power would be useless, or nearly so. Her land power would not exist.

"But more than this might happen. Let us suppose the desired change had been effected. Let us suppose that the maritime nations, accepting the new situation, thought themselves relieved from all necessity of protecting their sea-borne commerce, and arranged their programmes of naval shipbuilding accordingly.

"For some time it would probably proceed on legal lines. Commerce, even hostile commerce, would be unhampered. But a change might happen. Some unforeseen circumstance might make the German General Staff think it to be to the interest of its nation to cast to the winds the 'freedom of the seas,' and in defiance of the new law to destroy the trade of its enemies.

PRUSSIA'S VIEW OF "TREATIES."

"Could anybody suggest after our experience in this war, after reading German histories and German theories of politics, that Germany would be prevented from taking such a step by the mere fact that it was a breach of international treaties to which she was a party?

"She would never hesitate—and the only result of the cession by the pacific powers of their maritime rights would be that the military powers would seize the weapon for their own purpose and turn it against those who had too hastily abandoned it.

LAWS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

"Thus we are forced to the sorrowful recognition of the weakness of international law so long as it is unsupported by international authority.

"While this state of things is permitted to endure, drastic changes in international law well may do more harm than good; for if the new rules should involve serious limitations of belligerent powers, they would be broken as soon as it suited the interests of the aggressor; and his victim would be helpless. Nothing could be more disastrous. It is bad that law should be defied. It is far worse that it should injure the well disposed. Yet this is what would inevitably happen, since law unsupported by authority will hamper everybody but the criminal.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

"Here we come face to face with the great problem which lies behind all the changing aspects of this tremendous war. When it is brought to an end, how is civilised mankind so to reorganise itself that simialr catastrophes shall not be permitted to recur?

"The problem is insistent, though its full solution may be beyond our powers at this stage of our development.

But, surely, even now, it is fairly clear that if substantial progress is to be made toward securing the peace of the world and a free development of its constituent nations, the United States of America and the British Empire should explicitly recognise, what all instinctively know, that on these great subjects they share a common ideal.

"I am well aware that in even hinting at the possibility of co-operation between these two countries I am treading on delicate ground. The fact that American independence was wrested by force from Great Britain colours the whole view which some Americans take of the 'natural' relations between the two communities.

"Others are impatient of anything which they regard as a sentimental appeal to community of race, holding that in respect of important sections of the American people this community of race does not in fact exist.

"Others, again, think that any argument based on a similarity of laws and institutions belittles the greatness of America's contribution to the political development of the modern world.

COMMON MODES OF THOUGHT.

"Rightly understood, however, what I have to say is quite independent of individual views on any of these subjects. It is based on the unquestioned fact that the growth of British laws, British forms of Government, British literature and modes of thought was the slow work of centuries; that among the co-heirs of these age-long labours were the great men who founded the United States; and that the two branches of the English-speaking peoples, after the political separation, developed along parallel lines.

"So it has come about that, whether they be friendly or quarrelsome, whether they rejoice in their agreements or cultivate their differences, they can no more get rid of a certain fundamental similarity of outlook than children born of the same parents and brought up in the same home.

"Whether, therefore, you study political thought in Great Britain or America, in Canada or in Australia, you will find it presents the sharpest and most irreconcilable contrast to political thought in the Prussian kingdom, or in that German Empire into which, with no modification of aims or spirit, the Prussian kingdom has developed. Holding, as I do, that this war is essentially a struggle between these two ideals of ancient growth, I cannot doubt that in the result of that struggle America is no less concerned than the British Empire.

LAW—AND POWER TO UPHOLD LAW.

"Now, if this statement, which represents the most unchanging element in my political creed, has in it any element of truth, how does it bear upon the narrower issues upon which I dwelt in the earlier portions of this interview? In other words, what are the practical conclusions to be drawn from it?

"My own conclusions are these: If, in our time, any substantial effort is to be made toward ensuring the permanent triumph of the Anglo-Saxon ideal, the great communities which accept it must work together.

"And in working together they must bear in mind that law is not enough. Behind law there must be power. It is good that arbitration should be encouraged. It is good that the accepted practices of warfare should become ever more humane. It is good that before peace is broken the would-be belligerents should be compelled to discuss their differences in some Congress of the Nations. It is good that the security of the smaller States should be fenced round with peculiar care.

"But all the precautions are mere scraps of paper unless they can be enforced. We delude ourselves if we think we are doing God service merely by passing good resolutions. What is needed now, and will be needed so long as militarism is unconquered, is the machinery for enforcing them; and the contrivance of such a machinery will tax to its utmost the statesmanship of the world.

WHEN SEAS WERE FREE, AND FREEDOM GREW.

"I have no contribution to make to the solution of the problem. Yet this much seems clear. If there is to be any effective sanction behind the desire of the English-speaking peoples to preserve the world's peace and the free development of the nations, that sanction must consist largely in the potential use of sea-power. For two generations and more after the last great war Britain was without a rival on the sea During this period Belgium became a State, Greece secured her independence, the unity of Italy was achieved, the South American republics were established, the Monroe doctrine came into being.

"To me it seems that the lesson to be drawn from history by those who love peace, freedom, and security, is not that Britain and America should be deprived, or should deprive themselves of the maritime powers they now possess, but that, if possible, those powers should be organised in the interests of an ideal common to the two States, an ideal upon whose progressive realisation the happiness and peace of the world must largely depend."

RAILWAY ZULOOM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was reported in the papers the other day that the Railway Board has called for a special census of the actual number of passengers in each train on the overcrowded routes. Some simple-minded people expect good results from this census! I can say that nothing but evil results will flow from it, for the Railway Board itself is a party to the perpetration of this zoolum.

The charge against the railway companies is that they have been purposely and knowingly running fewer trains and fewer carriages than necessary, and also that they have been purposely and wilfully running fewer trains and carriages than they can afford. The charge against the Railway Board is that it has been defending the companies and encouraging them indirectly. Thus both the companies and the Board are accomplices, and by holding the special census the Board and the companies are inacting the well-known farce of the Accused Sitting in Judgment upon Themselves.

They want to show to the outside world that they are saints and martyrs; while the whole Indian nation, the respectable section of the Anglo-Indian press, the large number of foreign tourists, the non-official Indian members of the Legislative Councils, and the vast majority of the Indian press, who have disclosed and denounced the persistent, systematic and enforced overcrowding are all liars, and have entered into a huge conspiracy against the innocent and saintly railway companies, and the still more innocent and saintly Railway Board.

In order that the Board may not succeed in its attempt to deceive the outside world and whitewash itself and the companies, it is incumbent upon the members of the Legislative Councils to firmly refuse to accept the findings of the Board and to persistently demand an independent and searching enquiry into the third-class passenger traffic from the date the Board was created to the present time.

The committee should consist of Indians and Europeans, official and non-official, in whom the public can have confidence. Extreme care should be taken to see that any one who is connected even remotely with the management or administration of any railway in India does not find a place on the committee.—Your, etc.,

TIMELY WARNING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nothing could be more disgusting and annoying than the suggestion made by one of your correspondents that, in order to prevent the trains getting unpunctual, the railway companies should move the government to deprive the third-class passengers of the use of the emergency chain for the removal of overcrowding.

Is it likely that the law will be altered at the dictates of the railway companies, who defy all law, human and divine, and has led them to the systematic overcrowding of third-class carriages all these years? I do not undertake to answer this question, but leave it to your better-informed readers.

Suppose the law is altered to suit the greedy companies. Will it frighten the third-class passenger? Will it make him lose his manliness and self-respect? Will it make him submit to overcrowding like a coward? Will it reduce him to the condition of a brute helplessly putting up with overcrowding? The answer to all these quesions is an emphatic "No."

Thanks to the unique exertions of "The Chronicle," the third-class passenger has dropped his disgraceful ways of quietly putting up with railway zoolum. "The Chronicle" has made a "man" of him. It is therefore impossible that any passenger will ever hesitate to use the emergency chain for the removal of overcrowding, although the law may make such use punishable with fine or imprisonment.

Any penalty which the law may prescribe for the use of the emergency chain (for the removal of overcrowding) will be preferrable to the horrors of overcrowding. Who would not go to prison for six months, or six years, or indeed for almost any term, rather than bear the unsupportable torment of overcrowding? Imprisonment will be a rare luxury compared with the torture of overcrowding. Death will be a divine mercy compared with the excruciating pain occasioned by overcrowding.—Yours, etc.

E. R. P.

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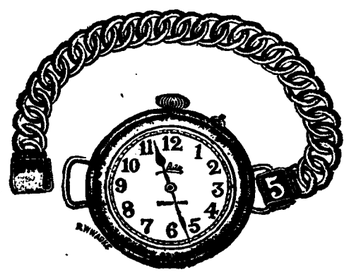

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain K. J. Edmondson, Lincolns.
Lieut. G. E. Wise, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Johnson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. K. Stevens, Lincolns.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. Berry, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. L. H. Bowlby, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. R. De W. Harvey, Dorsets.

DIED.

Captain A. C. Kearns, Gloucesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. L. J. Row, Norfolks.

MISSING.

Captain H. P. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. L. Corker, Welsh Regiment.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Brigadier-General V. A. Williams.

WOUNDED.

Major C. Dewhurst, Yeomanry.
Lieut. G. H. Bennett, Sussex.
Lieut. A. L. Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. L. Orme, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. C. Kinred, Gloucesters.
Lieut. W. Travers, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. J. Trollope, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. L. Brook, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Brooker, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Padgett, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. H. Colman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Currie, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. C. Davies, Sherweods.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Frampton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Hanby, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. T. Heneker, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. E. D. Kidd, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. G. Turnbull, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. F. Kingston, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. McMechan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. T. McWha, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. O. C. Osmaston, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Owen-Lewis, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Stenson, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Stoney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. M. Trier, East Yorkshires.

LONDON, June 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain A. N. Carew Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain W. E. Day, Engineers.
Lieut. W. S. Barnes, Border Regt.
Lieut. A. R. Chapman, North Lancs.
Lieut. F. W. Eagle, Engineers.
Lieut. L. T. Jordan, Engineers.
Lieut. J. W. Lewis, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Marchant, Devons.
Second-Lieut. W. T. Sayer, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Spankie, Machinegun Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Major R. H. Kendle, Suffolks.
Lieut. F. B. Goodall, Border Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. A. Aitchison, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. Harvie, Artillery.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. T. C. Hambling, Worcesters.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. C. Ellinger, Engineers.

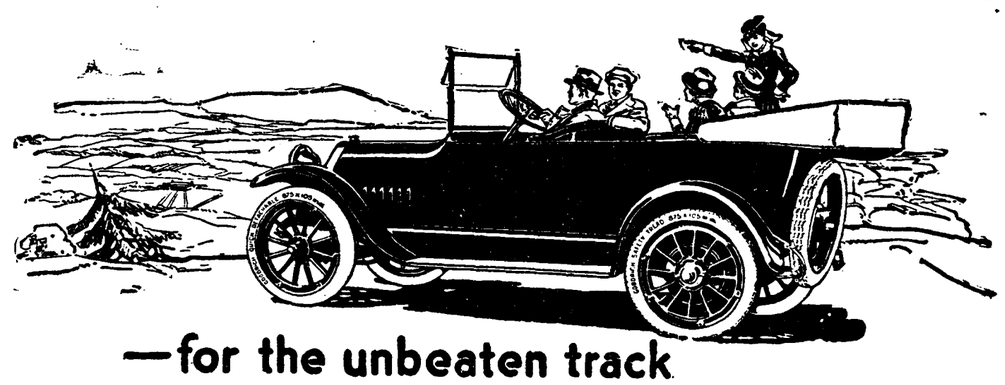
WOUNDED.

Major J. P. Gallwey, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain A. H. Parry, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J. Griffiths, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. J. E. Furniss, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. C. W. Garner, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. B. A. Robinson, Cornwall L. I.
Lieut. R. H. Westmacott, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Bulman, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Melrose, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. M. V. Smith, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Campbell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Carver, Devons.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Rooke, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Russell, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. E. V. Walker, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Walsh, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DISRAELI SARCASTIC.

In the new volume of Mr. Buckle's life of Disraeli none of the political gibes are more pointed or effective than the sentence in which he expressed his opinion of Bishop Colenso and Frederick Denison Maurice in the famous Sheldonian oration, where he proclaimed his lack of faith in the conclusions of "liberal" theology and the philosophical doctrines of the evolutionary school. Their learning and their writings, he said, were always second-hand, "whether you find them in the cruder conclusions of prelates who appear to have commenced their theological studies after they had grasped the crosier; or whether I read the lucubrations of nebulous philosophers who seem in their style to have revived chaos, and who, if they could only succeed in obtaining a perpetual study of their writing, would go far to realise that eternal punishment to which they object."

The four accused, all of whom belonged to the police force, have been committed to the sessions by Mr. Keough to take their trial for murder of Mr. Priestly late Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Lahore. Major Frizelle, Sessions Judge, Lahore, has been made the special sessions judge to try this murder case. The trial will shortly take place in the Central Jail premises were the Lahore Conspiracy cases were tried and will probably be conducted in camera.



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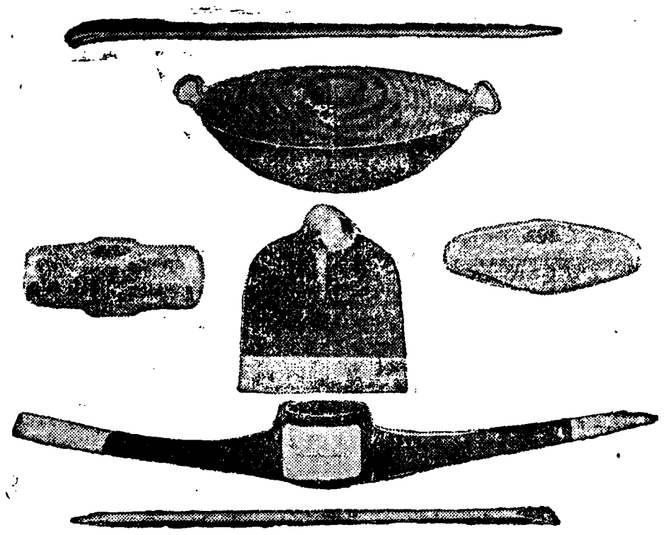

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Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
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Resident Engineer,
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

HOW TO COOK VEGETABLES.

HINTS FOR THE MEATLESS DAY.

Mr. Eustace Miles writing to the "Manchestor Guardian" gives the following hints on the cooking of vegetables, which, with the exception of the dried pulses, cannot be regarded as meat-substitutes; meat-substitutes, such as cheese, eggs, and our special foods, have an altogether different function in the body. But the mere fact that vegetables are not body-building is no reason why they should be murdered by the cook, and their worthless corpses—so to speak—served at the table, for this is what happens in the average household. The precious life blood of the vegetables is generally thrown away.

There has been much dispute lately as to whether vegetables are better raw or cooked. The matter cannot be decided offhand. But one thing is certain—namely, that the wrong way of cooking vegetables is to boil them and throw away the juices. In the case of the potato the peeling is thrown away, and a vast proportion of the precious potash and other natural "salts" is lost. Some can manage to digest raw vegetables, especially young spinach, grated carrots, young and tender cabbage, as well as the ordinary salad materials and dandelion leaves. The best advice is to clean the vegetables, and then perhaps to chop them up fine. But most people prefer cooked vegetables; here, except for the chipped potatoes and the like, the general rule is to cook slowly, as the French do; not to boil, but only to simmer.

There are two main plans that I advise, though of course there are other plans that are valuable. The first is to extract the juices and use them only; the second is to cook and serve the vegetables with their juices. The first way applies especially to odds and ends—peelings, outside leaves, and the tops of most vegetables, and so on; but it also applies to the vegetable as a whole. Get a large stock-pot, preferably earthenware and fireproof, clear the vegetables or odds and ends, thoroughly cut them up, put them into the stock-pot, cover well with water, and simmer (but do not boil with the lid on; then, after some hours, press out the juices, and strain and bottle and sterilise if you wish them to keep for several days. Use the liquid as a health drink or as a stock instead of meat-stock.

The second way of cooking and serving vegetables with their juices is to put the vegetables, clean and perhaps cut up, into the inner pan of a double-pan cooker, with boiling water in the outer pan and in the rim; or to put them in an earthenware fire-proof vessel with a little butter or best nut margarine, put the lid on, and leave it to cook over a small flame. This is called "conservative" cookery. Such vegetables, though they have not always quite such a good colour, preserve the iron and soda and other valuable "salts," and should be taken as a course by themselves. If any juices are over use them for sauce or gravy, or add them to some savoury dish.

But remember that vegetables are not meat-substitutes; they are cleansers, they help the nerves, they supply bulk, they neutralise some acids in the body but they do not take the place of meat as a repairer of the body.

A SUMMER FROCK.

A SIMPLE DINNER FROCK OF BLACK NINON TRIMMED WITH BANDS OF BLACK TAFFETA OVER WHITE CHARMEUSE.

CRAZE FOR JUMPER FROCK.

A SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL FASHION.

The style of dress known as the "jumper" has justified its name by jumping into quite an amazing degree of popularity, writes Helen Nowton in the "Daily News and Leader." I am not in any way objecting to this, quite the reverse, for I have always greatly admired the simplicity and youthfulness of the style. And now it also has the added charm of falling in with the general sheeme of economy in dress. There are various styles of jumper frocks, but they are all sleeveless, and it is this fact that makes them so economical in wear. With ordinary dresses the sleeves always show signs of wear before any other part, but with the jumper special little half blouses (or, of course, the usual blouse can be used if preferred) are worn, and when these wear out they can be replaced at a very small cost.

FOR ALL AGES.

All kinds of materials are being used for the jumper frocks, and all kinds of figures are wearing them. I have seen them in serge, in velvet, in silk, in chiffon, in net, in cotton, and in muslin, and I have seen them worn by children of four upwards, by maidens of eighteen upwards, and by matrons of thirty-five upwards, and in nearly every case the frock looked charming.

AN ORIGINAL SILK JUMPER.

A jumper frock in black and oyster-white taffetas, which I saw at the Ritz was particularly charming. It was worn by a pretty girl with fair, wavy hair, and a lovely pink and white complexion. The dress was of black taffetas, and it had a deep scalloped flounce of white taffetas, trimmed with tiny pink roses coming round the skirt some distance from the hem. Another flounce, much narrower, came round the hips, and the shoulder straps and top of the bodice were also scalloped and embroidered. The blouse worn with this frock was in white mousseline, with a little trimming of fine lace on the collar and cuffs.

NAVY BLUE AND GREEN.

Another very charming jumper dress was in navy blue taffetas with pipings of emerald-green satin. The full skirt had a deep hem bordered with the green piping, and the top was cut in the form of a little cross-over bodice, with a deep V-shaped opening back and front. The green piping cords outlined the whole of the bodice and shoulder straps, and pipings of blue and green were twisted up together to make a quaint square buckle which came at the waist at the left side. Two blouses were made to go with this dress, one of white georgette crepe piped with green, and the other of blue ninon over bright green ninon.

THE WEDDING CAKE HAT.

Some very weird hats are now making their appearance. One I saw reminded me of a wedding cake. It was a small shape in white satin straw, and it was trimmed with four tiers of white tulle, each frill being edged with tiny ruchings of ribbon and each tier being a little smaller than the previous one.

THE CHINESE HAT.

The new Chinese shaped hat is very original, but would not, I think, suit many people. The crown of the hat is almost buried beneath an all-round upstanding brim which spreads out to wide points at the sides. A rather attractive model was in white satin with the brim lined with black panne. The only trimming was a large white silk pompom, which rested on the crown at the back.

HAT-PIN TRIMMINGS.

Quaint and beautiful hat-pins form the sole trimming to many of the new hats. Some are made of beads with rounded, square, sword-like or Maltese Cross heads, others are of flowers in beads or material, and others again are of brilliant enamel or of jade, turquoise matrix, amethyst, and such-like jewels. They are very pretty, and as they can be used for a variety of hats, they form a very economical trimming.

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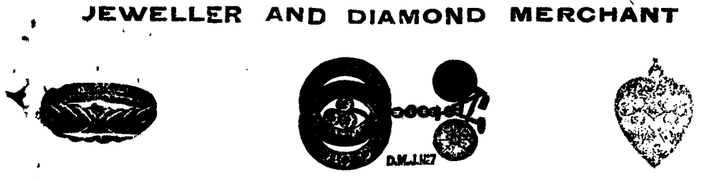

We keep ready-made Gold ets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES

102, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 207

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35

Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker

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HELLER'S

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA

Guaranteed superior to any pure Cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for convalescents and children.

OF ALL DEALERS

½ lb. tins Re. 1- 4-0 each
¼ ,, ,, As. 0-11-0 ,,
1 oz. ,, ,, 0- 3-6 ,,

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BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

30 Years' Experience.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort.

EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING.

FLANNELS RENOVATED.

STAINS REMOVED WITHOUT CLEANING THE WHOLE GARMENT.

DRY CLEANING PROCESS WITHOUT THE AID OF WATER.

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For Salads and Cooking

"Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company."

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

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CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

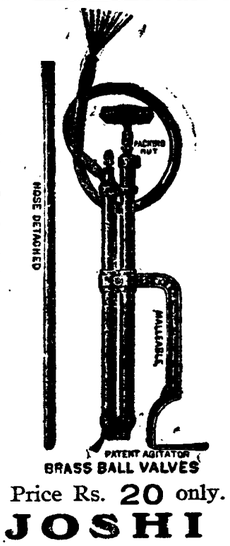
Price on application.

220 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

BRASS BUCKET

Spraying does pay and the only remedy to save fruit or flower trees from insects or any other diseases is to spray them with this pump. Can be used with any ordinary buckets. Fitted with patent agitator and brass ball valves. Entirely made of brass.

WE ALSO STOCK ALL OTHER KINDS OF



SPRAY PUMP

Is necessary to insure perfect fruit.

Will throw a solid stream of 50 feet, and is of unusual value for spraying window curtains in hot season or for sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. Supplied with two nozzles and detachable hose.

DEEP & SHALLOW WELL PUMPS

Price Rs. 20 only.

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[Est. 1895.]

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Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

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FROM FRANCE.

DE DION BOUTON, CLEMENT BAYARD, and DELAGE Motor Cars are the pride of France. They are France's leading automobiles, and we claim it to be in the fitness of things that they should be at the LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.

It is superfluous to enlarge upon the superb merits of these famous Cars. Their qualities are appreciated all over the world. The materials used in building these Cars are the finest procurable. The key-note of their design is Simplicity. There is no complication. There is no experimental device.

It is noteworthy that even under the present trade conditions we have THIRTY-SIX of these Cars to offer for sale.

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(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA) NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 483. Telegrams "Cyclosters," Bombay.

Power

DON'T overlook this matter of power. It is important. You want an automobile that will carry you through **MUD, SAND** and **SNOW**, and do it easily. You want a car that will climb **HILLLS**, that will get away **QUICKLY** without labouring and straining its every part.

Not all cars can do these things, but you *know* that the **MAXWELL** can, because you have the proof.

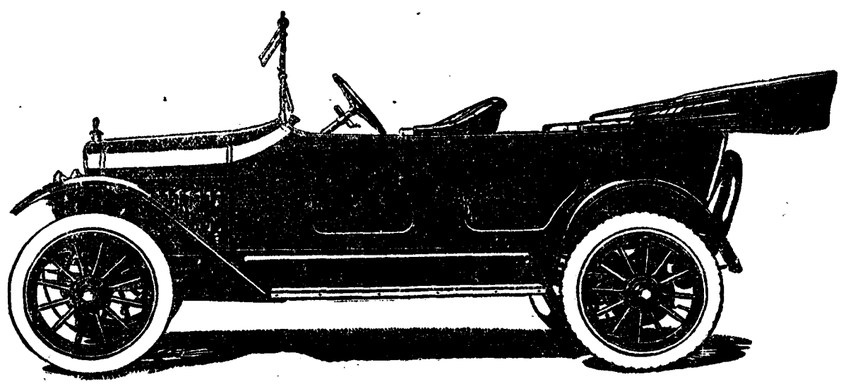
When the **MAXWELL** stock pattern touring car set the **WORLD'S MOTOR NON-STOP 22,023 MILE RECORD IN 43 DAYS** a few weeks ago, it encountered all sorts of unfavourable conditions—rain, mud and hills, over country and city roads—yet it covered **MORE THAN 500 MILES PER DAY,** day after day.

Power, plenty of power, unfailing power, is absolutely essential to such a wonderful performance as this.

Let us tell you all the details of this record-breaking **MAXWELL CAR.** And let us take you for a ride anywhere. We have the very car you want and we will prove it to *your* satisfaction. *Don't put it off.* We have a few **MAXWELLS** now, but we may not be able to supply you later.

MAXWELLS do upto **36.8 MILES PER GALLON** of Petrol, and the Stock-pattern Record-breaking **MAXWELL** did **9,871 MILES PER TYRE** during the entire **22,023** Mile run ! ! !

MAXWELL, THE WONDER CAR.



20-H. P. MAXWELL.

5 Seater Touring Car, **SEPARATE MAGNETO IGNITION,** Electric Self-Starter and Lighting Set, Hood, Screen, Speedometer, 5 Detachable Rims, 4 Tyres ..... **Rs. 3,650**

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